The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Grand Loyal Gathering in Philadelphia.

Imposing Day Parade and Magnificent Torchlight Procession.

Twelve Thousand Veterans in the Ranks.

Other Enthusiastic Mass Meetings and Speeches.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Second Day of the Great Convention—Complete Success of the Demonstration—Scenes of the Forenoon.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday Forenoon, Oct. 2.

The numbers and the enthusiasm are still on the increase. The demonstration exceeds all anticipations, both in spirit and magnitude. All the morning trains have been loaded with delegations and visitors from the counties and States contiguous to the city, who have come for the day's parade and the evening's torchlight procession. The people of the city seem to have entered into the spirit of the occasion almost *en masse*, and the aspect of the streets, hotels, halls, armories, arsenals and engine-houses betoken some grand patriotic national occasion, instead of the purely political demonstration that it is. But it is not lacking for patriotism. Nothing but love and pride of country, and the purity of its Government could summon 20,000 veteran soldiers to meet, at their own expense, in a grand council, to testify to the sacredness of the cause for which they fought, and the liberties which they preserved.

For the last three hours the streets have been full of delegations and music, moving to the rendezvous for the parade at Broad-street and Girard-avenue. The immense number of men who are reporting to participate has delayed the movement of the column, but the whole day is before it, and everybody is in good humor and fine spirits, except, of course, the Democracy. Chestnut-street is a perfect mass of human beings, and locomotion, except through the middle of the street, is very difficult. A band, of three hundred survivors of Andersonville, have just marched up in full uniform, with devices indicative of their terrible experiences in that infernal prison. National Hall, the feeding place, has been a most entertaining scene all morning. Four thousand men breakfasted there, and twice that number were turned away simply from want of room and time. At this hour the tables are prepared for dinner, which will be served at the conclusion of the parade. The fare furnished is of the best and most wholesome character, and relays of patriotic ladies are in attendance to supply all wants. Numerous fresh arrivals of delegations are taking place with every hour. They come in squads, sections and companies. Telegrams are being received by the Committees to furnish torches for still others to be on hand to-night. It yesterday was a day of grand preparation, to-day promises to be a day of grand realization. The weather, which indicated rain last night, is happily most favorable—a little cloudy, with an occasional glimmer of sunshine, a cool breeze and a delightful atmosphere. Thus far all the elements have conspired in favor of success, the promises of which increase with every hour.

The Parade—Twelve Thousand Veterans in Uniform—The Procession Four Miles Long—Its Enthusiastic Reception.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Noon, Oct. 2.

Twelve thousand uniformed veterans, Boys in Blue, are now marching through the streets of Philadelphia. The column started from the corner of Broad-street and Girard-avenue at 11 o'clock, and moved down Spring Garden to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Arch, out Arch to Twenty-first, down Twenty-first to Walnut, down Walnut to Broad, up Broad to Chestnut, and began to pass the headquarters of the Convention, at the Continental, at 12:40 P. M., marching at the rate of about three miles an hour, and being one hour and twenty minutes in passing Ninth-street, thus establishing the fact that it was at least four miles long. The men marched in files of sixteen and twenty-four, none less than the former, and, except in a few instances, the ranks have been well closed up. Everywhere it has been received with enthusiastic plaudits of welcome and cheer, and a waving of handkerchiefs from thousands of ladies who filled all the balconies and windows on the route.

COMPOSITION OF THE PROCESSION.

The column was led by the Grand Marshal of the occasion, Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN, and staff, preceded by a platoon of Police and a band. Then followed fifty General and field officers, mounted, and after them a banner inscribed—"Welcome Governors and War-Governors"—under whose shadow sat Gen. BURNSIDE, Gov. CURTIN, Gov. WARD, Gov. SALOMON, Gov. CLAFLIN, and others. Five barouches, each drawn by four horses, next contained Gens. SICKLES, PLEASANTON, BARNUM, TORBERT, CRAWFORD, and many more, while a battalion of forty invited guests, mounted on fine horses, closed up the honorary part of the procession. Then followed the First Division of the Philadelphia Boys in Blue—Pennsylvania, by virtue of her position and superior numbers, taking the right of the column. Each regiment was fully uniformed in blue, with white gloves, and presented a very attractive appearance. The First and Second Regiments were each about 400 strong. The battalion from the Twentieth Ward was especially strong in number, and made a profuse display of bunting, each man carrying a small national flag. Following these was a wagon-load of wounded and maimed men unable to walk with their crutches, and other tokens of their disabled condition. Hearty cheers greeted these veterans. People rushed to shake their hands, and many a tear dropped silently in sympathy for their helplessness. Next in order was a battalion of prisoners of war, bearing small flags on which were inscribed the names of their prison-pens: "Belle Isle," "Charleston," "Florence," "Salisbury," "Selma," "Libby." Then another four-horse load of "Survivors of rebel dungeons," wrecks of their former selves, and living monuments of rebel cruelty; then came the gallant Fifteenth Ward Battalion, 400 strong, bearing two tattered battle-flags of their old regiments. Of course such scenes as these soon carried the multitude back to the days of terrible war, and even the Democrats could not refrain from approving the demonstrations, forgetting for the moment the political significance of the occasion. The men gathered about them so many relics of their former service, old uniforms, belts and badges, that with their fine martial bearing and fine discipline, it was quite pardonable to forget that all this was only a loyal Republican demonstration. Before 2,000 men had passed, every badge of the old Army of the Potomac was represented—the Sphere of the First, the Trefoil of the Second, the Diamond of the Third, the Maltese Cross of the Fifth, the Greek Cross of the Sixth, and the Star of the Twelfth and Twentieth. The Fifteenth Ward delegation bore the bullet-ridden flags of four veteran regiments, inscribed with the battles of their campaigns. The opprobious carpet-bag was appropriately illustrated in this delegation by a soldier's knapsack, garlanded with flowers. Next came the delegations of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, each two hundred strong, and their flags, then the Third Regiment of the Philadelphia "Boys in Blue," four hundred strong. Next in order came Pennsylvania's gallant Gov. GEARY in a four-horse carriage, accompanied by Senator WILSON and Gov. HAWLEY. Then the Luzerne County delegation, with a banner for "GRANT and COLFAX;" then Tioga County, 100 strong, promising 3,500 majority for GRANT in November; then a remnant of the old Bucktail Brigade, 100 strong; then Lebanon County, with the tattered battle-flag of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania. Schuylkill County three hundred strong, with a miniature tannery in operation, and a live coon, who promised to come down in November. Chester County, four hundred solid men in blue, and then a remnant of the old Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, under Col. TOM SELFRIDGE. Next the miners of Lehigh, two hundred strong, and the First Regiment, of Dauphin County, three hundred men; the Marietta boys, fifty strong, with a fine banner, inscribed, "Let loyalty preserve what bravery won." Then, amid a burst of cheers and great waving of flags, came old Alleghany, four hundred men, with a promise of 10,000 majority in November. Gen. NEGLEY led the column, driving a fine team, followed by five carriages full of invited guests, and a superb company of tanners, whose fine marching was specially applauded. Next in order was a large transparency, depicting the horrors of Andersonville, and more of the survivors of that prison. Easton and Reading, 100 men. Delaware County, 400 men in full uniform, among whom was a gallant sailor "Boy in Blue," with both arms gone. Union County, 200 men, and then more "Boys in Blue," more music, and a cavalcade of officers on horseback.

At last, the 7,000 men from Pennsylvania had passed and the splendid music of Dodworth's Band announced the coming of New-York. Msj.-Gen. GRAHAM and staff led the division, and were honored with compliments of boquets and salutes at almost every step. The Newburgh, Albany and Troy "Boys in Blue" were at the head of the column. Then the Spencer Legion; then the Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Ward delegations, with half a dozen war-worn flags. The New-Yorkers were in fine spirits, and the "Battle cry of Freedom" was sung with fine effect by the passing battalions. Among the battle-flags carried were those of the Second Heavy Artillery and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Volunteers. Closing the rear of New-York was the Brooklyn division, 400 men, with their howitzer, decked with flowers. Delaware followed New-York, with 300 men, bearing a representation of the blue hen's chicken, and the battle-flags of the First and Second Delaware Regiments, inscribed with the names of all their victories. The Maryland men, six hundred strong, came next in order, with the flag of the Second Maryland Regiment, and the flag of poor "Barbara Freitche," of WHITTIER'S song. New-Jersey was then in order, her column led by Gen. ROBERT MCALLISTER, with his staff, and a huge banner inscribed "Jersey Blues." More battle flags, all in shreds, borne by one-armed men; music, zouaves and veterans. Delegations were in line from nearly every prominent place in the State, in all nearly one thousand men in uniform, with more than double that number who did not parade for want of uniforms. The German Veteran Club of Newark was one of the finest organizations in the line, their gay uniforms making them very conspicuous. Next came a delegation to whom everybody took off their hats—old Massachusetts, led by Gen. BARTLETT, and a banner inscribed "A few carpet-baggers from Massachusetts." They bore the Baltimore riot flag of the famous Sixth Regiment, and mustered about six hundred uniformed men. Next came in carriages the Ohio, Illinois, Rhode Island, Texas, New-Hampshire, Maine and Vermont delegations, and a delegation from the Soldiers' Home, in a long line of ambulances, which closed the long column.

The troops marched at quick time at least three miles an hour, and, testing the matter by mathematical calculation, it is demonstrated beyond question that the number of men in line was between eleven and twelve thousand. Taking into consideration the further fact that all these men, save some three hundred, were in uniform, and the spectacle was truly wonderful. Men without uniforms were not prohibited from parading provided they were soldiers, but the officers of the various commands unite in saying that at least two-fifths of the total number did not parade, owing to the absence of equipments. But the parade was a magnificent success, and the effect is very gratifying. It has wrought the enthusiasm of the people to the very highest pitch, and the quiet Quaker City is aroused to an earnestness which will produce great results on the 13th of October.

DINNER AT THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

After the parade was dismissed the distinguished guests repaired to the Union League House, where a collation was in readiness for them at 2 o'clock. About three hundred invitations were issued, and the tables were spread in honor of their friends, the Union League Club of New-York. A large number of distinguished persons were present—in fact, nearly all were distinguished in the military or civil walks of life, Gens. Burnside, Sickles, Pleasonton, Kilpatrick, Hawley, Crawford, Hawkins, Dennison, Bartlett, Palfrey, Chamberlain, Barnum, Collis, Owens, Chipman, Walcott, and others; Govs. Geary, Curtin, Salomon, Ward, Olden, Miller and Goodwin; Senators Wilson and Thayer; Representatives Kelley, Myers and O'Neill; Postmaster Kelly, of New-York; Senator Laimbeer, William A. Darling, Henry C. Carey, and 200 others of the same class of men. Mayor MCMICHAEL presided with spirit and energy, and the New-York Glee Club sang the "Sword of Bunker Hill," "Hail to our beautiful land," and "It's all up with you, SEYMOUR," with fine effect. Short and pithy speeches were made by the leading men present.

The Grand Torchlight Procession—An Imposing Display—The Line Six Miles Long.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 2—Evening.

The great torchlight procession to-night, in honor of the Boys in Blue, was a magnificent demonstration, and formed a fitting conclusion to the programme of the Convention. Nearly all of the Republican organizations of Philadelphia and the surrounding towns, numbering 100 and over, comprising Grant and Colfax Clubs, Tanners' Clubs, English and German campaign Clubs, Elephant clubs, and Invincibles, joined in the demonstration. These, together with the Boys in Blue, most of whom, notwithstanding the fatigue of the long day's tramp through the streets, turned out again in the evening, formed one of the largest and most imposing processions ever seen in this country. The line was made up of five divisions, the Boys in Blue forming the advance guard. A banner inscribed with the simple motto, "Our Country," and borne by Boys in Blue, led the way, followed by a cavalcade of officers. Then came the soldiers and sailors from the various States represented at the Convention, all bearing torches, in addition to the banners and mottoes carried in the day procession. New-York and Brooklyn turned out in full strength, and occupied nearly a mile of the line of march. New-Jersey also was largely represented, as well as Massachusetts, Delaware, and other States. Following the "Boys in Blue" came a never-ending succession of Republican Clubs from Philadelphia and vicinity, bearing immense devices of banners, representing sentiments and conceits of every shade and variety, patriotic, social, and comic. Among them were the following: "The way to diminish our debt is to improve our credit;" "God help the right;" "No repudiation;" "Honor to those who saved the country;" "We think of our fallen heroes;" "Who will care for ANDY now?" "No rebels in these ranks," &c. The Philadelphia Campaign Club of 1860, 1864 and 1868 turned out nearly 5,000 strong, bearing in the advance of their column a huge ball, which was kept in rapid motion during the march, surmounted with the inscription: "We keep the ball moving." They also carried a large transparency, representing on one side Liberty landing on Plymouth Rock, and on the other portraits of WILLIAM PENN and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the "carpet-baggers," each with bag in hand. They also had a life-like transparency representing "SEYMOUR, the rioter," with club in hand and negro hanging to a lamp-post near by. Following this was BLAIR, with his head protruding from a whisky bottle that lay in a supine posture. The Invincibles of Philadelphia turned out with over 1,000 torches, and the Fifteenth Ward Grant and Colfax Club with scarcely less. The procession was over six miles in length, and occupied an hour and a half in passing a given point with eight abreast and a rapid gait. The line of march was through Ellsworth, Christian, Third, Girard-avenue, Broad and Chestnut streets, a distance of eight miles, and encircling the larger portion of the city. All along the line of the march the sidewalks swarmed with men, women and children, and it seemed as if the entire city turned out to witness the spectacle. Cheer after cheer arose from the vast throng all along the line of fire as the various delegations and clubs passed, and the most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed throughout. The procession reached the Union League Club-house where the mass meeting was being held, and countermarching in front of the Club-house, passed down Chestnut to Third, where it was dismissed. It is estimated that there were over 10,000 torches in the procession. No disturbance of any kind whatever occurred. For once, the Democratic roughs of Philadelphia found it the part of prudence to keep quiet.

The Great Mass Meetings in Independence Square.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 2—Midnight.

The enthusiasm and excitement of the day has culminated to-night in bringing the whole population of the city into the streets. The combined attractions of the torchlight procession and a grand mass meeting at the Union League House, literally filled all the leading thoroughfares before 8 o'clock, Broad and Chestnut streets in particular are a dense mass of human beings, while the route of the procession is crowded to nearly the same extent. Early in the evening an immense crowd assembled in front of the Club-house, completely filling Broad-street, from Walnut to Chestnut. Looked down upon from the building, the scene was profoundly impressive. Ten thousand men and women—for about one-fourth were women—looked up to the speaker's stand and clamored for the words of truth and loyalty. The sea of upturned faces was a wonder to behold, and many campaigners declared it passed all their previous experiences. The meetings at the several stands were soon organized, and speaking commenced. Col. FORNEY was the first speaker at the main stand, who said:

This day the veterans who conquered the rebellion clustered by thousands in the city of the Declaration of Independence to conquer a peace. They finished the war with their bullets. They now propose to consolidate this peace by their ballots. They meet without arms, but are stronger than an army, for though they have laid aside their thinking bayonets they are equipped with their ripe convictions. The war was their school, the rebellion their schoolmaster, and no longer pupils, they have become teachers; masters of the rebellion in the field of battle, they now propose to master it at the ballot-box. Educated to a full knowledge of government, in fighting down false Democracy, they propose to maintain the faith, not only among themselves, but among those they have defeated. They have come here for no no purpose of revenge—for magnanimity is the finest attribute of the soldier. But they have come for the purpose of protection to themselves and their country. To secure this they begin by being generous to their enemies, and end by being just to their friends. If the first refused to accept their terms the last must be secured in their rights. The Republican Party have won the Government three times in eight years, first by suffrage in a former election in 1860; second, by the sword in the four years' conflict of arms; and again by suffrage in 1864. The first was denied and defied by the rebels, and the third by the rebels and the rebel Democrats. We are now making the fourth and last effort. Let us see when that succeeds it succeeds to last forever. The welcome to the Union soldiers and sailors was so well and eloquently pronounced by Mayor MCMICHAEL yesterday, that I need add no words of my own. His promise has been fulfilled. Our guests have been welcomed by a grateful population, and we pause in amazement before their numbers, their order and their intelligence. They have not only struck terror into their enemies and ours, but they have been examples of decorum in peace, as they were models of patriotism in war. If there was any doubt of Pennsylvania before this night that doubt is at an end. Every heart thrilled at their magnificent appearance to-day, and thousands who yesterday hesitated how to vote do not hesitate now. Invoked by such arguments as the Union Army arrayed in defence of our imperiled Union, they broke down the battlements of treason in the South, but they have to-day destroyed the battlements of ignorance, prejudice and party in the north. Even the rebel, unconvinced by every argument of reason, of mercy, will not resist the immense logic of invincible success. And they who failed to make good their pledge to GRANT, the conquering General, will see the folly and the danger of contending against GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States.

Gen. SICKLES was next called for and made an eloquent speech. He was followed by Gov. GEARY in a short, pithy speech. Senator HARLAN, of Iowa, Representative STEVENS, of New-Hampshire, and Gov CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, followed, and occupied the time until the arrival of the procession; but the lateness of the hour prevents more than an allusion to the fact.

Speaking was carried on at three other stands. In fact there were four immense mass meetings all going on at one time between Spruce-street on the south and Market-street on the north. The speaking was kept up until nearly midnight, and the crowd nearly exhausted the stock of speech-makers on hand. Gov. SALOMON, of Wisconsin, Gov. WARD, of New Jersey, Gen. KILPATRICK, Gen. KING and others did good service, by the words of loyalty that have always fallen from their lips.

This ended the day's proceedings and the proceedings of the grand demonstration of the Boys in Blue. The verdict from all is that it has been one of the finest affairs in political history. To-morrow the delegations will depart for home. There has been excellent order throughout the day, though the Democratic rebels have had the temerity to make two assaults on the procession, which in one case cost one of the assailants his life. This forenoon, during the parade, a pistol shot was fired into the Maryland delegation at the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets. The boys made an assault on the assailants and one or two shots were fired in return, killing one man named GEORGE SAYER. The column then went on without further disturbance. This evening a brick was thrown into the torchlight procession at the corner of Third and Christian, which struck Gen. ALBERT GRANT, commander of the Washington Boys in Blue, injuring him considerably.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Fifth District—Letter from Gen. Butler.

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 30, 1868.

To the Editor of the Boston Traveller:

A telegram, of which the copy is below, was received in Boston on the day of its date. Mr. ATKINSON, to whom it is directed, has written himself into some notice lately, in opposing what he has been pleased to assert are my views on financial measures, and specially by a disclosure that he has defrauded a savings bank in Essex County, of which he had borrowed $50,000 in gold, by taking advantage of the legal tender act, and paying, according to the "letter of the law," in greenbacks, worth at the time only 68 cents on the dollar, by which the "widows and orphans" depositing their little savings there lost $16,000. SAM WARD, the sender of the message, is a gold speculator of New-York, low in Washington, who will be remembered as the man who telegraphed in cypher the instructions he received from the Secretary of the Treasury as to the sales of gold in such messages as "Potter will keep quiet all this week, demur on dead Bengal," which, he testified, meant, MCCULLOCH will not sell gold this week, buy $50,000 gold short. WARD was a witness before the Managers of the Impeachment and testified "that he was one of the President's friends and you could count them all on your fingers." During the impeachment, WARD also issued the invitations to that dinner at which WOOLLEY got so drunk. Since he swore he did not know what he did with his corruption money.

SAM WARD naturally does not like Gen. BUTLER, so that he has conspired with ATKINSON to manage the politics of the Fifth District and to provide the people with a candidate for Congress. It will be seen that he proposes to pay one for running and insure his ticket for the benefit of his family.

The gentleman whom WARD honors with his preference (and he does not always prefer a man, but usually a person in man's clothes, as his confidant) having declined, the people of the district will be curious to know who is SAM WARD'S candidate, to be "spotted out" Monday next, for how much his life is insured, and how much has been subscribed for the benefit of the candidate's family. But I have kept you from this delicious telegram too long. I specially commend its poetry as showing how the love of gold can inspire the muse. Here it is:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28, 1868.

Hon. B. Atkinson, Boston:

AN credibly informed DANA declined nomination in Fifth District because he cannot spare time from his profession. Are there not enough wealth and public spirit among you to insure his life or otherwise indemnify his family for the sacrifice, and thus prevent your fame-honored Commonwealth from being again disgraced by the "Great Unscrupulous,"—

Whom friends and foes alike despise;
Whose nose squints through his devious eyes,
In which, and on his face, you see
The devil's likeliest effigy. SAM'L WARD.

Very truly yours, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

TELEGRAMS.

Signs of Dissension Among the Spanish Insurgents.

The National Guard Refuses to Admit the Regular Army into Madrid.

Rumored Proclamation of a Republic in Madrid and Catalonia.

The Deposition of the Bourbons Announced by the Provisional Government.

Late News from the Seat of War in South America.

SPAIN.

The Deposition of the Bourbons—Death of Pavia—Gen. Prim and Marshal Serrano.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 2.

The Provisional Government has announced the deposition of the Bourbons.

PAVIA, the Marquis of Novalichez, is dead.

Gens. PRIM and SERRANO have not yet arrived at the capital.

At last accounts Gén. PRIM was in Catalonia.

An Election Throughout the Kingdom for Members of a new Junta.

MADRID, Thursday, Oct. 1.

Proclamations have been issued for elections to be held throughout the Kingdom to chose members of a definitive Junta, and delegates to a Constituent Assembly, to meet at an early day in Madrid. The leaders of the revolution are acting together in perfect accord.

MADRID, Friday, Oct. 2.

The elections for members of the new Junta are in progress. Perfect order is maintained.

Gen. CALONGE has been arrested and sent to the fortress of Santona, where he will be confined until his trial commences.

Disorganized Condition of the Rebel Army—The Queen's Possessions.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 2.

The *Monitour* says that the reason Marshal SERRANO has not arrived at Madrid yet is because he is afraid to leave the army in its present disorganized condition. It is reported that when the Queen of Spain left San Sebastian she took with her all the crown jewels and royal regalia, together with 23,000,000 reals in gold.

Admittance to Madrid Refused to the Army Under Serrano—A Republic Demanded.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 2—Evening.

The latest reports from Spain state that Marshal SERRANO will not go to Madrid, because the National Guard, who hold possession of the city, refused to admit the troops of the regular army under his command. It is rumored that the Republic has been proclaimed at Madrid. A proclamation has been issued in Catalonia demanding a federal republican form of Government for Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Abergele Disaster—No Indictment.

ABERGELE, Friday, Oct. 2.

The jury in the case of SAMUEL EATON, the station-master at Llanddulas, who was prosecuted for manslaughter, in the matter of the Abergele Railway disaster, acquitted the prisoner yesterday. The trial was attended with much excitement.

International Courtesies.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 2.

The American Chamber of Commerce, of Liverpool, will give a banquet to REVERDY JOHNSON, the American Minister, and Lord STANLEY, the English Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the 22d of October.

Another Colliery Disaster.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 2.

An explosion occurred yesterday in a colliery at Rhiwabon, Wales. Eleven persons were killed, and many injured.

GERMANY.

Money Order System with the United States Established.

BREMEN, Friday, Oct. 2.

The *Weser Gazette* says the Federal Government of North Germany has made a contract with the North German Lloyds Steamship Company, establishing a money order system between the United States and Germany.

ITALY.

Appointment of a Representative to the Mexican Republic.

FLORENCE, Friday, Oct. 2.

Signor SCOVASSO, present Consul-General at Belgrade, has been appointed as the diplomatic representative of Italy to the Mexican Republic. Signor SCOVASSO has been empowered by his Government to act for France at the Mexican capital.

EGYPT.

Attempt on the Life of the Viceroy.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 2.

Advices from Cairo confirm the report that there was a futile attempt to kill the Viceroy, recently, by an unknown person. The assassin threw a murderous missile at the Viceroy, from the roof of a building, but missing his mark made his escape.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War on the Rio Parana—The Fortifications at the Confluence of Tibicuary and Parana Rivers to be Attacked.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 2.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro brings the following news from the seat of war and the Rio Parana: The Marquis of Caxias, with a select column of 3,000 men, was marching directly on the fortifications at the confluence of Tibicuary and Parana Rivers, with the intention of making an immediate attack. It was reported at Rio Janeiro that Gen. LOPEZ had left his entrenchments there and was marching with his entire force on Carroleon, Timbo, after a bombardment of five days, was abandoned by its garrison. Twenty-two guns and other material of war were left within the fort. The fortifications of Humaita have not been entirely demolished. A considerable portion of the Paraguayn works are held by a strong allied force.

Naturalization in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 2.

The records of the Supreme Court up to the 28th ult., though no one day is complete, show that in nine days 1,810 persons were naturalized, and that twelve persons vouched for 892, or one-fourth of the whole number. In the Supreme Court a rule has been applied for against SKOWDEN, the Prothonotary, for an investigation as to the issue of papers in blank with the signature and seal of the Court.

The Recent Shooting Affray in Missouri.

WELLAVILLE, Mo., Friday, Oct. 2.

The following are the particulars, as far as can be ascertained, of the shooting affray which took place at Martinsburg, in this county, on Wednesday last: While the Board of Registration was in session, a returned rebel soldier, named SAM FLETCHER, handed a letter to a Union man, named REED, ordering him to leave town in fifteen minutes. REED showed the letter to the registering officers, who, to prevent an outbreak, ordered the arrest of FLETCHER. When the constable attempted to serve the warrant FLETCHER refused to be arrested, and drew a revolver and called upon his friends for assistance. Mr. GALLOWAY, one of the registering officers, ordered the constable and the men summoned to his aid to disarm FLETCHER. A brother of FLETCHER then interfered and drew a revolver on GALLOWAY, but when just in the act of firing GALLOWAY shot him dead. A man named MARSHALL then shot GALLOWAY and wounded him, but received a ball in his head in return. Meantime the Sheriff interfered to prevent FLETCHER from using his pistol, but when the firing began he ran away, and after running a short distance turned and shot at the officers. They then fired at him, giving him a mortal wound, from which he soon after died. Quite a number of shots were then directed toward the officers by persons concealed in the buildings, and by unknown parties in the crowd. The registering officers and the constable and his posse surrendered themselves, and gave bonds to appear at the next term of the Court. Both FLETCHER and MARSHALL were returned rebel soldiers, and were desperate characters. The affair created great excitement. Yesterday about forty armed ex-rebels collected near Martinsburg, for the purpose of wreaking vengeance upon the registering officers, but the citizens rallied to their support, and have thus far prevented any other lawless acts.

Great Republican Demonstration in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 2.

The Republicans had an immense demonstration here this evening. The "Boys in Blue" and the various ward clubs were in the line of procession, which was nearly a mile in length, and was composed of at least twenty-five hundred men, bearing torches and flambeaux. The display was very imposing.

A meeting embracing five thousand persons was held at the rink, and was presided over by C. T. LONGSTREET, and addressed by Hon. JNO. A. GRISWOLD and CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

The Republicans are very cheerful over the demonstration.

The Island Park Races at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 2.

The Island Park races closed to-day. The attendance was large, the weather cloudy and cold, and the track a little sticky. There were two races. The first for a purse of $2,000, free for all horses excepting *Lady Thorne*, *Mountain Boy* and *Lucy*, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness; $1,250 to first, $500 to second, $250 to third horse. The race was won by *Goldsmith Maid* in three straight heats, beating *George Wilkes* second, and *George Palmer* third, in each heat. *Bashaw, Jr.*, was entered, but did not appear—Time, 2:26, 2:27¼, 2:25.

The second race was for a purse of $500 for all horses that have never beaten 2:45, to harness or wagon, previous to July 25; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness; $300 to first horse, $125 to second, $75 to third. There were eleven entries. Four heats were trotted. The race was won by *Bel-a Patterson*, *Climax* second, and *Western New-York* third. Time—2:33, 2:32½, 2:34, 2:34¼.

On the first heat of the second race the horse *Tom Manning* fell dead at the half-mile pole, having ruptured a blood-vessel. He was owned in Boston, and valued at $3,500.

Trotting in Vermont and Maine.

BRADFORD, Vt., Friday, Oct. 2.

In the race for the stallion purse, offered yesterday at the fair of the Orange County Society for stallions owned in the county, THOMAS SANDERS' *Blue Jacket* won the purse—winning the last three heats. Time—2:44¾, 2:44, 2:41, 2:44¾ and 2:43½.

In the race for the $100 purse for all horses, CHAS. SANDERS' mare *Topsy* won in three straight heats, beating *Skylark* and *Messenger Maid*. Time—2:39, 2:44¾ and 2:39.

Over three thousand persons were present and the fair is a decided success.

ROCKLAND, Me., Friday, Oct. 2.

The new KNOX Trotting Park was opened to-day. A match between BERRY'S *Black Walnut* and DELANEY'S *Unknown*, mile heats, best three in five, to harness, was won by the latter in three straight heats, her best time being 2:40.

The Improvements of the Harbors of Buffalo and Dunkirk.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 2.

Great progress has been made this season on the improvements for the harbors of Buffalo and Dunkirk. Under the management of Col. FRANKLIN HOWARD and WALTER GERSWOLD, of the United States Engineers, the works at the entrance of Buffalo Harbor will be completed this month. As soon as sufficient ice has formed the work on the harbor or refuge will be commenced. Cribs will be laid on the ice, ballasted and sunk on the line adopted, and by Spring the harbor of refuge will be in condition to afford vessels entering a safe harbor. The bulkhead west of Dummy Light at Dunkirk has been completed. The contract for the building of the bulkhead west of Dummy has been entered into, and operations will be commenced early in the Spring.

Postponement of the Execution at Portsmouth, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Oct. 2.

JOHN PERKINS (white) and BENJAMIN JEFFERSON, (colored,) who were to have been hung to-day at Portsmouth, for an outrage on a lady, have been respited till the 9th inst. by the Governor, who was telegraphed last night that they could prove their innocence.

Gen. STONEMAN has ordered an investigation into the cause of the accident on the Central Railroad, by which some of the soldiers of the Twenty-ninth Infantry were killed and wounded.

Maine State Fair.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Oct. 2.

The Maine State Fair, which opens here Tuesday, the 6th inst., and continues four days, promises to be the most successful exhibition ever held in this State. Seventeen horses are already entered, including the finest stallions in Maine, many of which have arrived. The entries of neat stock, agricultural implements, &c., are very large. The track and grounds are in fine order. Gov. CHAMBERLAIN will deliver an address on Friday. The entries for trotting close on Monday evening.

The railroads in the State and from Massachusetts bring stock and articles free, and passengers at half fare.

Pennsylvania State Fair.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Oct. 2.

The State Fair closed to-day. The attendance was limited, owing to the unfavorable weather. Yesterday 2,500 visitors were on the grounds. The total receipts during the Fair reach $12,000. Pecuniarily, it is a success; otherwise, not. A race was contested this afternoon. *Fanny Allen*, of Philadelphia, won a purse of $150—time, 2:35.

Gen. Grant in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 2.

Gen. GRANT arrived in this city this afternoon.

The Boston Hide and Leather National Bank Defalcation.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 2.

The trial of JAMES O. MARTIN, late cashier of the Hide and Leather National Bank, commenced to-day before Judges CLIFFORD and LOWELL, of the United States District Court. The defendant is charged with defrauding the Bank of over $800,000, and he acknowledges to a deficit of $180,000. The trial will probably occupy several days.

Proceedings of the Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Oct. 2.

Both Houses of the Legislature have passed a bill to make uniform all tickets used at elections, in order to prevent frauds. Both Houses have also passed bills giving about $3,000,000 to aid the railroads in this State. Mr. DEGRAFFENREID, the present Secretary of State, has been nominated for Senator from the Fourth District by the Republicans.

Fires in Livingston and Monroe Counties, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 2.

The barns attached to the Livingston County Poor House, containing one hundred tons of hay, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $75,000.

A fire last night destroyed one of the workshops and a warehouse of the Monroe County Penitentiary, involving a loss of over $15,000.

A Shooting Affair in Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Oct. 2.

A shooting affair occurred last night between two negroes, named JEFF. LOGAN and BOB PLEASANTS, in Chelsea, in which the former was shot through the body and mortally wounded. PLEASANTS was arrested to-day.

Reunion of Illinois Soldiers.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Oct. 2.

An immense reunion of the soldiers of the Thirteenth District took place here to-day. Gen. LOGAN, Gov. OGLESBY, and others made speeches.

Nominations for Congress.

The Republicans of the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania, have nominated Hon. S. NEWTON PETTIS, of Crawford County, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. D. A. FINNEY, deceased, in the Fortieth Congress.

P. J. KENNEDY has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Louisiana Fifth District.

Col. T. L. JONES is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Kentucky Sixth District.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Interesting Account of Tidal Action—An Earthquake Wave—Gradual Sinking of Hawaii—A Volcanic Eruption Looked For.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HILO, Hawaii, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1868.

During the past few days we have been the observers of a very remarkable tidal action—a sequel of the volcanic phenomena of which we have lately seen so much. Readers of the TIMES will remember the graphic account given in its columns, describing the earthquakes and volcanic eruption of last May. With that record we had hoped that our experiences of volcanoes were closed. The sensations we then went through were too vivid and powerful for a pleasing popularity—even though a certain degree of danger has its charms, and sometimes gives a pleasurable fillip to nerves of the hardier sort. Some of our own foreign residents, indeed, who had found Hilo dull before the eruption, seemed to brighten up simultaneously with the beacon lights of Kilauea, and became quite reconciled to the place when they were thrown from their feet by the great shock of April 2. The quiet life of the tropics that is led under the shade of our bread-fruit and tamarind trees; the luxury of unchanging Summer and the even-tempered breath of the trade winds, borne inland through cocoanut groves; the night breeze that comes, after our brief twilight, from the perennial snows of our great mountains, Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa—not these or any other charm of this beautiful island, romantic as the one which HERMAN MELVILLE depicted so well in his true romance, *Typee*, can quench the thirst of our foreign residents, with New-York and London still fresh in their memories, for a "first-class sensation."

And a first-class sensation we had. The ground is still seamed and fissured in our streets. The damages done to property are but half repaired, and stones are hardly placed above the recovered bodies of our dead. The excitement of those terrible days, however, had passed away, and we were once more thinking Hilo dull, and the islands to be the uttermost end of the world instead of its centre as they really are. Wait until the Pacific Railroad is finished, Oh, TIMES! and then mark our position—the precise half-way station on the greatest of all commercial routes to be—the route from New-York to China. But until that day we look for no other than the plutonic and infernal distinction of owning the greatest volcano in the world. Our volcano has amused and satisfied us until the present year, but since the April eruptions the opinion is gaining ground that we have a little too much volcano.

The latest performance that we have to report is the following very singular one: On the night of Thursday, the 13th of August, a great wave, such as we have now learned to call an earthquake wave, rolled in on our shores, doing some damage at Ohele. The sea receded even further than after our great shaking of April 2; but not so suddenly, or with so violent and swift a return. It seemed as if the whole island were slowly lifted up and down upon the shoulders of some Plutonic Atlas. These oscillations of the sea continued five days, occurring three or four times during each hour. The lowest ebb was observed on Friday morning, the 14th August. The depression was not less than ten feet; it left buoys and wharves dry. The return wave rose, in general, not more than one or two feet above high-water mark at Hilo, but to a greater height at points further south of us. The first wave, though not the greatest, was the most violent. It carried away a wooden bridge at Ohele, and floated it up the river as far as the King's fish-ponds. Their walls were broken down by the returning wave, and great quantities of the delicious mullet, which are propagated in them, escaped. Readers of the TIMES, who have visited Hilo, will remember the peculiar and delicate flavor of these fish, and share the regrets of royalty at their destruction. But tourists will yet leave New-York for Hawaii, when these ponds shall be repaired, to enjoy the Hilo mullet.

The sandy banks of the Waiolama have been washed away by the same wave; and the stream is now converted into a broad and unfordable river. At its mouth a broad shoal of land has been formed from the *detritus* of the banks. Upon this a curious phenomenon occurs with each returning volcanic wave. Attacking the powerful current of the stream as it is thrown to the surface by these shallows, it forms a tumbling line of

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

Official Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures for the Current Fiscal Year—No Deficiency Probable, but a Surplus Anticipated.

As some apprehension exists in the public mind that the revenue receipts of the National Treasury for the current fiscal year are likely to prove insufficient to meet the current national expenditures,—which apprehension has recently been fostered by the publication of an unofficial statement by a subordinate of the Treasury Department,—an investigation of the whole subject has been instituted under the direction of Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, who authorizes the following statement:

The sources of revenue to the treasury are three: first, customs; second, internal revenue; third, miscellaneous. We ask attention to the facts connected with each of these in order.

I.—CUSTOMS.

The customs receipts at the port of New-York from the commencement of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1868, to Sept. 26, were $33,780,347, gold. These receipts, adding one-forth for receipts at the other ports, (which is less than the average of such ports,) and allowing the fluctuations in importations, would indicate a gold revenue from customs for the present fiscal year of at least $135,000,000; which estimates the amount of coin credited on the books of the Treasury, from customs receipts from all the ports for the months of July and August, substantially verify.

The receipts from customs for the last three fiscal years have been as follows: 1865–66, $179,046,651; 1866–67, $176,417,810; 1867–68, $164,464,599. A brief review now of the sources from whence this revenue was derived, is all that is necessary to satisfy that any reduction of the customs receipts, with the maintenance of the existing tariff, is exceedingly improbable. Thus, the bulk of the commodities imported, and from which the chief portion of the duties are derived, are not articles of luxury, but commodities in almost universal use, such as sugars, tea, coffee, molasses, drugs, spices, and the like, the consumption of which is constantly and with great rapidity increasing. Thus, the distribution of imported sugar for consumption in the four principal ports of the United States for the eight months of the year 1868 ending Aug. 31, was 303,129 tons, against 264,046 for the corresponding period of 1867; 250,916 for 1866; and 146,666 for the corresponding period of 1864. The distribution for consumption of imported coffee under the same circumstances was as follows: First eight months of 1868, 62,750 tons; 1867, do., 60,780; 1866, do., 45,490; 1865, do., 37,698; 1864, do., 35,119.

Again, the average annual gold value of imports into the United States (exclusive of specie) for the five years prior to and including the year 1860 was in excess of $321,000,000. The value of the net imports for the last fiscal year was $348,727,258; yielding a revenue of $164,464,000. We submit, whether it is at all probable that with the increase of the country in wealth and population, the aggregate of imports, and consequently of revenue, is likely to be diminished below the figures of the last fiscal year; and, furthermore, whether, with the increased purchasing power of the country, arising from augmented crops and a deficiency of food in Europe, it is not reasonably certain that importations, during the immediate future, will very considerably increase?

It is evident, therefore, that any statements predicating a reduction of customs receipts for the present fiscal year below $165,000,000, are not warranted, either by the actual receipts of the Treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, or by any circumstances connected with the trade and commerce of the country.

II.—INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue from July 1, 1868, to Sept. 29, were in excess of $40,000,000, indicating an average of $13,500,000 per month, or over $160,000,000 per annum. It is urged that the revenue for the time referred to was augmented by the receipts from the "income tax," and is not likely to continue as large for the year. We reply that the receipts from income during the time specified were inconsiderable (or the month of July, $5,000,000;) and that any deficiency from this source is likely to be fully compensated, from the gain on the revenue from distilled spirits—the returns for the month of July indicating an annual revenue from this source for the current year of double that received during the preceding year. It is also reasonably certain that when the new law relative to the collection of the tax on distilled spirits is put in full operation in November, the receipts from this source will be also further largely augmented.

Again, the only taxes removed by Congress which in any way diminish the internal revenue of the current year, as compared with the preceding fiscal year, are those relative to raw cotton and manufactured products—exclusive of spirits, beer, tobacco, patent medicines and playing cards. Allowing for these reductions and assuming that the receipts from other sources, which have not been reduced by legislation, will continue substantially as in 1866–67, the minimum of internal revenue for the current fiscal year, in detail and aggregate, will undoubtedly be as follows:

Fermented liquors	$5,819,345*
Tobacco and its manufactures	25,000,000
Stamps	16,094,718*
Legacies and successions	1,865,315*
Bank dividends, circulation and deposits	9,999,558*
Special taxes (licenses)	18,186,000
Sales	10,000,000
Gross receipts	7,444,000*
Schedule A, carriages, billiard tables, &c.	1,633,000*
Salaries	1,029,992*
Fines and penalties	1,459,171*
Income	35,000,000
Distilled spirits (min mum)	30.000.000
Total	$163,921,899

*The same receipts as for 1866–67.

In view of these facts, not one of which can be successfully controverted, any attempt to figure down the receipts of internal revenue for the current fiscal year below one hundred and fifty millions, is an absurdity and a fraud; while on the other hand, if the new system for collecting the taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco does not prove a total failure, it is certain that the internal revenue for the current year will be much more likely to approximate or exceed two hundred millions than to fall below one hundred and fifty millions.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The receipts under this head are derived mainly from the premium on the sales of gold; from the sales of useless or condemned stores; from the public lands, and from an uncollected balance of a direct tax imposed during the war. The receipts from all these sources for the last fiscal year were $50,185,946. With the exception of the receipts from "direct tax" ($1,788,149) there is no good reason for supposing that the revenue accruing under this head will be any less than was received during the preceding fiscal year. The treasury will have an equal amount of gold to dispose of; the premium on the same thus drawn in the present year is greater than for the corresponding months of last year; the sales of public lands are almost the same one year with another; and the amount of condemned public property—vessels, arms, stores, &c.—sold since the commencement of the present fiscal year, or now advertised for sale, is about the same as heretofore.

It will, therefore, be a fair estimate to fix the receipts from "miscellaneous" for the current fiscal year at $45,000,000.

RECAPITULATION.

The account of revenue from all sources for the current fiscal year may be recapitulated in round numbers as follows:

Customs	$165,000,000
Internal revenue	160,000,000
Miscellaneous	45 000,000
Total	$370,000,000

EXPENDITURES.

The next point to which attention is asked is the relation of the above estimate of revenues for the current fiscal year to the probable expenditures during the same period. The expenditures for the last fiscal year, according to the books of the Register of the Treasury, were, including interest on the public debt, $370,339,073. An attempt has recently been made to induce the public to believe that something more is annually received into or drawn out of the Treasury or the United States within the limits of the fiscal year than appears in the accounts of the Register of the Treasury. This statement or pretence, wherever or by whoever made, is wholly and unqualifiedly without foundation in fact. Whatever sums the Register of the Treasury certifies to, as the receipts and expenditures of the Government for a fiscal year, those sums embrace every dollar, cent or mill received or expended from the 1st of July of any given year to the 31st of June inclusive of the succeeding year; and no Secretary of the Treasury ever presents, or ever has presented since the office of the Register of the Treasury was established, any other statement to Congress of receipts and expenditures than what was a transcript of the books of the Register. Unsettled accounts which pass over from one year into another, are considered as belonging to the year in which a settlement is effected; and such accounts, moreover, taking one year with another, may be presumed to balance each other in the annual aggregates. Furthermore, there is never a dollar received from the sales of any property of the United States which does not find its place to the credit of miscellaneous receipts, and is not embraced in the annual statement of receipts submitted by the Register of the Treasury to the Secretary of the Treasury, and by him transmitted to Congress.

Leaving out the exception of the sum paid for the purchase of Alaska, $7,200 000, a probable increase in the pension expenditure of $2,300,000, and an estimated Post Office deficiency of $5,000,000, there is nothing to indicate or induce a belief that the expenditures of the current year are likely to be in excess of the preceding year; while, on the other hand, there are many facts which, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the expenditures of the current year will be largely reduced as compared with those of the preceding year. For example:

1. The amount paid for interest on the public debt for the fiscal year 1867-8, ($140,423,985,) by reason of the accumulated interest on the "compound interest notes," was necessarily augmented above what may be considered as the legitimate interest obligations; which for the current year will approximate $126,000,000; making a difference in favor of the Treasury of about $14,000,000. Of the truth of this any one may satisfy himself by examining the exhibit of interest bearing obligations issued monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. During the last fiscal year debts due to the States for war expenditures were paid to the amount of $10,330,188. These debts are now substantially all settled.

3. During the last fiscal year the expenditures for the Freedmen's Bureau were $3,215,000; for the current fiscal year the appropriations for winding up the affairs of the Bureau are $500,000, which amount there is no reason to suppose will be exceeded. The gain under this head will therefore be $2,715,000.

4. In 1867-8 the expenditures for rivers and harbors was $6,132,120; the entire appropriation for these objects during the current year is $1,500,000, making a gain of $4,632,120 to the Treasury under this head.

5. The army is known to be in the process of rapid reduction. In a letter transmitted to the House of Representatives, June 24, 1868, (ex. Doc. No. 314,) the Secretary of War officially states the estimated reduction of the army by expiration of term of service, death and desertion, from the 1st of July, 1868, to the 1st of January, 1869, at 18,046 enlisted men, leaving the number in service on the 1st of January, 1869, at 29,067. In addition, very extensive reductions have also been made in the Quartermaster's, Commissary's and Ordnance Bureaus of the War Department. The reduction of expenditures from all these items of retrenchment cannot be fairly estimated at less than $35,000,000.

6. A large reduction was ordered by Congress in the expenditures of the Navy and Treasury Departments, and in what is known as the civil and miscellaneous list; and since the adjournment of Congress in July, these orders have been practically carried out. A majority of Southern States having been restored to civil administration, the expenses hitherto attending reconstruction must also be necessarily greatly diminished. The reduction under this head cannot be estimated at less than $25,000,000.

The account of the national expenditures for the current fiscal year, taking the expenditures of the last fiscal year, (which are acknowledged by all parties to have been exceedingly liberal and ample,) as a basis, would therefore appear as follows:

Expenditures 1867-8	$370,339,673
Increased by Alaska Appropriation	7,200,000
By increase of Pensions	2,300,000
Estimated Post Office deficiency	5,000,000
Total	$384,839,673
Decreased by interest account	$14,000,000
Decreased by State Claims	10,330,188
Decreased by expenses Freedmen's Bureau	2,715,000
Decreased by expenses rivers, harbors, &c.	4,632,120
Decreased by reduction of army expenses	25,000,000
Decreased by reduction of expenses of navy, civil and miscellaneous, reconstruction, &c.	25,000,000
Total	$81,677,308

This amount deducted from the aggregate of expenditures above given would indicate a maximum expenditure for the current fiscal year of $303,362,365; to meet which a revenue of $370,000,000 may be relied on.

Congress has done its whole work as regards retrenchment, and if its directions, as expressed in the Appropriation bills, are not wholly disregarded by the executive authorities, it is absolutely certain that the expenditures will be even much less than those above given.

Two points more remain to be considered in order to a full understanding of the subject of current expenditures, viz.: the matter of deficiency bills, and the unexpended, or as they are technically called, "lapping" appropriations of the preceding year.

The deficiency bills of the last business session of Congress were, with hardly an exception, passed before the commencement of the present fiscal year, and were immediately applied to the purpose for which they were required.

The "lapping" appropriations may be regarded as a constant quantity; that is to say, the amount of unexpended appropriations carried over from one year is nearly always balanced by a corresponding amount carried over the succeeding year. An examination of the books of the Treasury Department and the record of appropriations, warrants the statement that the current year will form no exception in this respect as compared with previous years.

But it is perfectly evident that making all allowances for deficiencies, and an unusual expenditure of "lapping" appropriations, a sufficient revenue has been provided for all contingencies, and that taking all things into consideration, a surplus will be found available for the reduction of the debt, or a further reduction of taxation, is far more probable at the close of the current fiscal year than a deficiency.

Attention should also be called to the fact that the actual revenue derived from the customs has never failed in a single year since 1861 to exceed the officially published estimates of the Treasury Department, while from 1863 to 1867 the aggregate receipts from all sources have also in like manner uniformly proved greater than were officially anticipated. To this rule, moreover, the estimates for the last fiscal year would have proved no exception, had the taxes on imported tea and coffee not been remanded unaltered. The following table shows the aggregate national revenues since 1863–4 as previously estimated by the Treasury Department and as actually received:

	Estimated.	Actual.
1863–4	155,239,000	264,626,000
1864–5	206,836,539	333,714,000
1865–6	467,686,000	558,032,000
1866–7	396,000,000	490,634,000
1867–8	436,000,000	405,638,006

PLYMOUTH CHURCH MISSION.

The Bethel Mission Building—Model Sunday School-Room—Description of the Enterprise and Edifice.

If church people would see what one honest man could do in missionary work, and what others will do to help him, when they see him pushing ahead, they have but to step into the Bethel Mission school in Hicks-street near Fulton, Brooklyn, and they will see one of the most magnificent tributes to the Sunday-school work to be found anywhere else in the country. The Bethel Mission is connected with Plymouth Church, of which the renowned Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER is pastor. Mr. GEORGE A. BELL, one of the most indefatigable and go-ahead spirits of Plymouth Church, who was formerly Superintendent of the Plymouth Sunday-School, is the Superintendent of the Bethel, and since his connection with it has done excellent service, of which one proof is the existence of the new building. The edifice occupies 80x 88 feet, is three stories high, including the basement, and has a tasteful front of Philadelphia brick trimmed with Nova Scotia stone, otherwise ornamented with peculiar designs in light-shaded brick. In front is the inscription, "The Bethel of Plymouth Church, 1867." The first floor is divided into small rooms for various purposes. The main floor is generally beautiful, far surpassing Plymouth Church interior. The gallery, which meets the eye upon entering the room, is devoted to infant classes, and is divided from the large room by ashes which slide aside when required. Under the gallery are three Bible class rooms separated from the large room by folding doors, and from each other by folding doors. Back of the platform in the main room is another Bible class room which connects with the large room by means of sash partitions. The main room is neatly and regularly arranged into classes. The gallery at the back of the platform is occupied by the organ and school choir. The new organ was made by HOOK & CO., of Boston.

The opening ceremonies will begin to-morrow in the Bethel Mission, at 3 o'clock P. M. The programme will include hymns by the children, reading of the Scriptures, an historical statement by Mr. R. S. BUSSING, the former superintendent of the Bethel Mission; Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D.; Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, of the New-York City Mission, and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. At 7:30 o'clock to-morrow evening Mr. BEECHER will speak to workingmen and women at the same place.

On Tuesday evening a festival will be given to the members of the school, and will consist of an exhibition of tableaux and music on the organ.

On Wednesday evening there will be an exhibition of tableaux, which has been prepared with much care and at great expense.

On Thursday evening there will be a grand promenade concert by the celebrated orchestra of THEODORE THOMAS. This will conclude the opening services of the Bethel Mission connected with Plymouth Church.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR SATURDAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Held by Hunt, C. J.; Mason, Woodruff, Grover, Clerke, Miller, Dwight and Bacon, JJ., in Supervisors' Room, in the New County Court-house. Court opens at 10 A. M.

Preferred Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
25—Freeborn et al. vs. Wagner.	34—The People ex rel. Gerretson vs. Johnson, &c.
26—The People ex rel. Quin vs. Skinner.	35—Osgood, rec'r., vs. Ogden, &c.
27—Clemens vs. Clemens, Jr.	36—Hotchkiss vs. Clifton Air Cure.
28—Kennedy et al. vs. Adirondack Company.	37—Hasley vs. Hope.
31—The People ex rel. Croonse vs. Cowles.	38—The People ex rel. Lee vs. Lynch.
32—The People ex rel. Cinte vs. Boardman et al.	39—Adams vs. Harris.
33—The People ex rel. Gerretson vs. Johnson, &c.	

General Calendar.

43—Cornell vs. Dakin. | 44—Bostwick vs. Beiser.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Non-Jury Causes.

Ackerman vs. Strauss.	Cone vs. Levy.
Bernheimer vs. Peyser.	Carroll vs. Wright.
Pach vs. Peckzkul.	Strauss vs. Herz.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

COLLISION IN HARBOR—STEAMER AND SCHOONER—DAMAGES.

Henry P. Simmons and Others vs. The Steamship City of Paris.—NELSON, C. J.—The collision, in this case, took place between the steamship *City of Paris* and the schooner *Percy Hellner*, between 9 and 10 o'clock on the morning of the 14th April, 1866, in the harbor of New-York, off the lower part of the Battery, between that and the Jersey shore. The steamer had left her berth, Pier No. 45, above Canal-street, and was on her way out of the port of New-York to sea, by Sandy Hook. The schooner laden with coal, from Philadelphia, was bound for Pawtucket, R. I. Having entered the East River she found the tide so unfavorable that she soon retraced her steps, and was on her way up the Jersey shore, there to anchor, and await a change of tide. The wind was E.N.E., blowing fresh from a three to a four knot breeze. The tide was the beginning of ebb, slack. The bay, off the lower part of the Battery, was full of vessels at anchor and moving, so as to embarrass the navigation of vessels descending and crossing. The morning was clear, and the view of the bay unobstructed. The schooner was 79 feet in length, tonnage 107, new measurement. The steamer 376 feet in length, and 40 feet beam, an iron screw vessel, tonnage 1,669. The schooner, in crossing, had the wind nearly free. The vessels were crossing nearly at right angles of each other's track. The combined speed of the two vessels at the time was probably from ten to twelve miles an hour. When the steamer first discovered the schooner she was about a quarter of a mile, or four hundred yards, off her port bow. This is the concurrent testimony of the master, and the mate who reported the steamer. On the discovery of the schooner the steamer immediately starboarded her helm, and, as is apparent from the testimony of the mate, the order was given under some alarm, as both master and pilot cried out simultaneously "Starboard, hard a starboard." At this time both vessels were embarrassed in their navigation—the schooner passing between a brig and ship at anchor, some four hundred yards apart, both heading eastward, the ship being astern of the brig, some three to four hundred yards, the steamer passing the opening between the stern of the brig and the bow of the ship, directly down the bay and across the track of the schooner, through this latter opening. It is admitted, or at least it cannot be denied, but that, under the circumstances stated, it was the duty of the steamer, according to the established rules, to have passed the schooner, so as to have avoided a collision; and hence, the courts are bound to hold her responsible for the consequences, unless some fault is shown in the navigation of the schooner. This is retained on the part of the respondents. The defence is put upon the point, that, immediately after the steamer had starboarded her helm, so as to enable the schooner to cross her bow, on her way to the Jersey shore, the latter, instead of passing on her course, ported her helm, turning her head up the river, apparently to pass the stern instead of the bow, and again changed, by starboarding, to cross her bows, which two manœuvres, it is alleged, made the collision inevitable. We think the answer upon the evidence to this ground of defence is satisfactory. In the first place, the proof fails to show such a change of courses—if any occurred—by porting the helm, as could have materially led to the disaster. It is wholly denied by the hands on board the schooner. In the next place, the proximity of the vessels was such, at the time the order was given on the steamer to starboard, together with their situation in relation to vessels at anchor in the vicinity, that no movement of the schooner could have prevented the collision. And, in the third place, the porting of the helm of the schooner, if made at all, was under impending danger from the proximity of the steamer, a vessel five times her length and more than three times her tonnage, and moving at the time in the water at the rate of from three to five miles an hour. The mate of the steamer admits that at the time the schooner ported she was only from 200 to 300 feet off the steamer. We believe the Court below was right, and affirm the decree. A slight error occurred in estimating the damages. The Commissioner allowed gross freight instead of net. Probably his attention nor the attention of the District Judge was called to it. We direct the difference be deducted, it being $100, but not to affect the costs of affirmation.

For libellants, Messrs. Owen Nash & Gray. For appellants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley and Mr. Benedict.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before Chief Justice Hunt and a full Bench.

RISKS ON RAILROADS—NEGLIGENCE AND CONTRIBUTING NEGLIGENCE.

Elizabeth Gonzales, Administratrix, &c., vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—This is one of the many suits growing out of homicides on railroads under the Statute of 1854, allowing the next of kin to recover their damages not exceeding $5,000. John H. Gonzales, the husband of the plaintiff, doing business in New-York, and residing in Mount Vernon, was, on his return home on the 15th day of November, 1864, killed by the train from which he had just stepped. The train was on the east track. The plaintiff's witnesses stated that it stopped momentarily shortly before the station was reached. The defendant's witnesses say it did not. The train was a minute behind time. The deceased stepped off on the west side and on the west track. An express down train running on time came down this track and either threw him, or he fell, under the train from which he had just stepped and which had (if it had stopped), started again, and was killed. There was a platform on each side of the road, but it was customary with passengers to get out on the west side, and the employés knew of it, and made no objection. There was some question as to whether the express train blew its whistle, and this, as well as the failure to run the train on time, were the negligences relied on by the plaintiff to establish her case. The case was tried in the Superior Court before Judge GARVIN. The Court below held that if the car had not stopped it was negligence in the deceased to get off, but refused to charge that the train being behind time did not constitute negligence, or that the deceased was bound to look before getting on the western track.

The jury gave a verdict for $4,000, and the defendant appeals, claiming that the plaintiff was guilty of negligence in not using the platform which the company had provided on the east of the track, and in not looking for the express train when it could have been seen at five hundred feet distance at least.

Judge GROVER said that during his short time on the Court of Appeals bench, the question of the duty of a person crossing a railroad track to look had been before them twenty or thirty times, and had been fully discussed as much by the Bench as the Bar.

The respondent argued that clear negligence was shown on the part of the Company, and that no duty was on the plaintiff in the absence of the warnings required by statute to expect the coming of the express train. Decision reserved.

Mr. Rapallo for defendant appellant.

Mr. R. W. Van Pelt for plaintiff respondent.

ANOTHER RAILROAD HOMICIDE—MEASUREMENT OF DAMAGES—PRACTICE.

Michael O'Mara, Administrator, vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—The plaintiff's son, a boy of 11 years, was killed while crossing the defendants' track from east to west on Second avenue, East Albany. A freight train on the east side moving slowly north, concealed from the boy, until after he started to cross, an engine coming on the other track south. There was a flagman on the west side but he was doing nothing, and probably could not have been seen by the boy if he had been waving his flag. There was some proof that the engine bell was not properly rung. The jury found the defendant guilty of negligence and awarded the plaintiff $1,500.

The defendant appeals on the ground that there was no negligence on the part of the defendant; that the boy was negligent in not waiting till he could see the other track, and on the ground that the damages are excessive, the amount recoverable being only pecuniary damages, and the pecuniary loss from the death of a child of 11 years being merely nominal.

Judge GROVER said in the country quite young boys could earn large wages.

Judge HUNT said that unless that point had been raised on the trial it could not be entertained in the Court of Appeals.

Decision reserved.

Amasa J. Parker for plaintiff respondent; John H. Reynolds for defendant appellant.

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS FOR EVICTION—A LARGE SUIT ARISING FROM MERE CARELESSNESS.

Edward Matthews, appellant, vs. Sidney D. Roberts.—The defendant in this case, Mr. Grant No. 80 Broadway in April, 1864, in which month the plaintiff purchased the premises. On the 5th of May Mr. Matthews' agent got out a summons to evict Mr. Roberts for holding over. Mr. Roberts did not appear and a dispossessory warrant was issued and proceedings were had to procure a writ of *certiorari* to review these proceedings, and the Supreme Court quashed them and ordered restitution, and from that order the plaintiff appealed to this Court. As Mr. Roberts did not appear, the only question is as to the regularity of the process by which Justice Quin obtained jurisdiction. The original affidavit on which the summons was issued was one of the ordinary printed blanks, so filled in as to read as follows:

Gilbert H. Comstockbeing duly sworn, says that he is the agent for Edward Matthews, who is the landlord of premises No. 80 Broadway, in respect to the premises now in the occupation of said Sidney D. Roberts, in the City of New-York, and described as follows, to wit: all that building situated at No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New-York. And this deponent further saith, that on or about the 1st day of May, 1863, the said premises were leased to the said Roberts by Walter L. Cutting, then owner of said premises; that said premises were afterward purchased by one Edward Matthews, the present landlord and owner thereof—for the term of one year commencing on the 1st day of May, 1864, and which said term has expired; and that the said Sidney D. Roberts holds over and continues in possession of the said premises without the permission of the landlord after the expiration of his said term therein.

The person who served the summons on Mr. Roberts swears he did so by leaving a true copy of the same with a person who said he belonged there, at his last or usual place of residence, with a person of mature age, who at the time of the said service, was on the said premises, and making known and meaning then absent from his last or usual place of residence. And lastly, the judgment declares that the judgment is given "by reason of non-payment of rent." The Court below decided both affidavits defective. The appellant now contends that a fair reading of these affidavits makes them comply with the statute. That the question has now become at any rate expired, does not ask the decree of restitution, but only that the summary proceedings stand reversed, so as not to interfere with his suit for damages.

Mr. Pierrepont for plaintiff, appellant. Mr. Waterbury for defendant, respondent.

EFFECT OF GENERAL STATUTES.

William G. Sands, Receiver, vs. Ebenezer Newell and others.—This is an action on a premium note given by the defendants to the Ellicottville Insurance Company of Utica, which failed in 1854. The note was for $1,350, and was given Nov. 15, 1863. Only $67 50 cash premium was paid with it. The insurance was made through an agent who represented the Company as good, and the referee found these representations false and fraudulent and the note void. The Company was formed under the act of 1849, which authorized the directors to fix the proportion which the cash should bear to the note premiums, but this act was amended in 1853, so as to require the note not to "be more than five times the cash premium." By a subsequent section companies formed under the act of 1849 "are brought under all the provisions of this act, except that their capitals may continue of the amounts named in their respective charters, during the existing term thereof, *and are also entitled to all the privileges granted by said charters.*"

The plaintiff claims, and the General Term below held, that this act did not invalidate the note, and that, as fraud was not alleged in the answer, it could not be a ground in this action for defeating the recovery. The defendants appeal from both these grounds, claiming that the statute is prohibitive of such contracts, and that, as the introduction of the testimony as to fraud was not objected to on the trial and any objection could then have been met by

Unavailable

amendment of the pleadings, it was too late to raise the objection now. Decision reserved.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 2.

Before Justice Cardozo.

LITIGATION AMONG THE LOTTERY DEALERS—HOW THE BUSINESS IS CONDUCTED.

John Morrissey vs. Zachariah E. Simmons, Charles H. Murray, Lewis Dows, Benjamin Wood, John McCool, John Anderson, John A. Morris, Wm. France, James George, Marcus Cicero Stanley, Isaac Bernstein, David L. Reed, James Stewart, Jacob Bauch, Francis King, Abraham Voorhis, Henry Colton, Reuben Fenyons, Marcus A. Littell, Benjamin S. Haley, James S. Watson, Frank York and Zachariah E. Simmons, Chas. H. Murray and Lewis Dows, as alleged Trustees.—This case was called up in this Court to-day by the counsel for John Morrissey, the plaintiff herein, on a motion for a perpetual injunction. On or about Monday last affidavits were presented to a Judge of this Court, and an application was made *exparte* for an order to show cause why the defendants should not be restrained from continuing the lottery business in this City for the reasons set forth in those affidavits. The counsel for defendants, when the case was called to-day, asked to have it postponed, and stated as a reason why he asked it, that he had been out of town on professional business and had not had sufficient time in which to prepare the requisite affidavits.

Mr. John Graham, for the plaintiff, insisted upon going on. He said Mr. Simmons had been trifling with him and with his client for the last two weeks, and now he was endeavoring to trifle with the Court.

Mr. James M. Smith, for defendants, replied that very little if any time had been lost. One reason why they were not ready was that he, Smith, had told his clients that no respectable lawyer could be found in New-York to advise the commencement of an action which cannot be maintained.

The nature of the action referred to by counsel is briefly this:

In December, 1866, John Morrissey, the plaintiff, was duly installed as the head and front of a voluntary organization in this City, undertaken for the purpose of carrying on the lottery business. It was for a time regarded as the head man, and claims to have managed it in conformity with a certain trust deed. There were a large number of persons interested, although some of the defendants named have never been active members of the association, and have never been engaged in the actual sale of lottery tickets in this City. About the 23d of December, 1867, Morrissey, in consideration of the sum of $212,000, agreed to sell to Simmons all his interest in the concern, as appears from the statement on one side of the case. Morrissey received in cash $89,000—the balance of the purchase price of his interest was divided up into sixteen equal notes, payable, the first in one month from date, the second note in two months, and so on, one note becoming due on a certain day in each and every month. In case a note was dishonored at maturity there was a stipulation in the agreement that all sums previously paid on account of the indebtedness should be forfeited, and the shares sold by Morrissey—26¼ in number—should be considered as forfeit. Eight or nine notes, it seems, were paid at maturity, then one or more were dishonored, and the defendants being either unwilling or unable to comply with the terms of the contract, this suit was instituted.

From the papers in the case we learn that Morrissey owned twenty-six and a half shares, Charles H. Murray ten shares, John Anderson ten shares, Wm. France nine shares, James Stewart seven and a half shares, Marcus Cicero Stanley five shares, Bernstein four shares, Benjamin Wood three and a half shares, John McCool three shares, Reed three shares, Bauch about five shares, Francis King two shares, Abraham Voorhis one share, and Mr. Zachariah E. Simmons the remainder, which, according to computation, was about twenty-five and a half shares. This, when added to Morrissey's twenty-six and a half shares, would make fifty-two shares, the largest number held in the concern by far, but still not enough by actual count to control the affairs of the concern as against the will and wish of the other shareholders.

This association was instituted for the purpose of carrying on the lottery or policy business in this City, of such organizations of the kind as have been legalized by other States, and especially those of Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware and Georgia. In this State it is made by statute a misdemeanor—in other words, a crime—for any person to be in any way whatever engaged in the sale or disposal of lottery tickets. Hence it is that the counsel for the defence calculate upon an easy time. They hold that inasmuch as it is made a criminal offence to engage in the lottery business in New-York, therefore all contracts made with the view or intent to carry it on are void, and that the Court must so declare them at the outset of this litigation.

On the other hand plaintiff's lawyers are very confident of their ability to succeed in what they have undertaken. Mr. Morrissey asks what he claims him according to the contract, to wit; that the amount paid on the notes be declared forfeited to him, and that the Court decide that the twenty-six and a half shares agreed to be sold on the 23d of December, 1867, to Mr. Zachariah E. Simmons, be declared forfeited according to the strict letter of the compact solemnly entered into between the parties. And that meantime, and until the final decision of the Court in the case, all the shareholders and other parties interested be restrained from drawing prizes in the lotteries, selling lottery tickets, receiving money on account of lucky drawers or ticket-holders in any of the lotteries or policy shops which are legalized in the States above named. Plaintiff also asks the foreclosure of this trust deed, and an order restraining the defendants, or any of them, from incumbering the securities held by him. The notes given by Simmons were paid as they became due, it seems, up to about May last. Mr. Morrissey claims, we may here remark, that the whole business of this policy or lottery concern has been grossly mismanaged of late, so much so that it has been a losing affair, and that it will all soon become a total ruin, unless placed in other and more skilful hands.

Several of the persons named are not shareholders in this lottery business, but are merely interested as having discounted notes, or taken liens or securities on some of the property of the Association.

This case is regarded as highly important for several reasons, not the least of which is the great question of lotteries, as conducted in this State and City, where they are expressly forbidden by statute, and where it is made a misdemeanor for any person to engage in the policy business in any shape.

Some of the ablest counsel of the City have been employed in this case, which which will be brought on to-morrow, (Saturday,) the 3d inst., before the same Judge.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 2.

By Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of Henry W. Jackson et al.; referred to Mr. Ulshoeffer to inquire as to matters in the petition and report.

Wilhelmina Hulme vs. Andrew J. Hulme; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Mary E. Marsh vs. Albert Marsh; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. The custody of the infant child is awarded to the plaintiff.

By Judge Cardozo.

The People, &c., Martin vs. R. M. Richardson, &c.; writ dismissed.

C. Mannken et al. vs. W. Weyhausen et al.; motion denied, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 2.

By Judge Jones.

Hamilton E. Towle vs. The American Telegraph Company; motion granted.

Chas. Wall et al. vs. Chas. A. Lindsey et al.; motion granted.

Alfred W. Budlong vs. Frederick Wehman et al.; motion granted.

Mary Ann Tolen vs. Ellen Heffaran; motion to discharge arrest granted.

By Judge Garvin.

Charles H. Smith vs. Timothy J. Cox; I have no power to disturb the ruling and settlement of the Justice who passed upon the question of resettlement of the case and exceptions; this is not the remedy; motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 2, 1868.

$90,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	112⅝	200 Adams Ex. Co	52
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	108⅜	200 Wells-Fargo Ex	31¼
341,000 5-20s, C. '67	107⅜	100 Am. Ex	48
5,000 Tenn. 6s, ex. c.	69⅛	100 U. S. Ex	49½
10,000 Tenn. 6s, ex. n.	69⅛	do	49
8,000 do bot. call	69⅜	100 Mer. U. Ex	23⅜
1,000 do	69⅜	10 do	23
10,000 do 2d call	69⅜	200 N. Y. Cen. R	128½
5,000 do	69¾	300 do	128⅝
10,000 N. C. St. 6s, ex in.	65	200 Erie R	49⅛
5,000 do	65¼	100 do	49⅜
4,000 do 2d call	66	200 do	49
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	91½	100 Erie R. Pf	70
3,000 do	92	40 do	71
15,000 do 2d call	92	100 Hud. River R	139
1,000 R. I. S. 6s	106¾	400 Reading R	94¾
1,000 Cal. 7s, bet. call	132⅜	600 do	94⅝
1,000 Erie 6th M. ex in.	90	600 do b3	94⅜
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf	84½	300 M. S. & N. I. R. bet. call	83⅞
1,000 do	84¾	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf	89
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	84	6 do	88¾
1,000 O., Bur. & Q. 8s	112	200 Clev. & Tol. R	101⅛
8,000 do	111	300 Chic. & R. I	102⅞
4,000 Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	94⅞	800 do	103⅜
1,000 Mor. & Ess. 8½	100	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. bot. call	85¼
1,000 E. & R. 2d S. F. B.	104½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	85
5,000 C., Cin. & Ind. C. 1st M. ex in.	97	100 do	84½
500 Cl. & Pitts. 7s	87¾	300 do	84¾
10,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. Coup. 8s	95	100 Tol., W. & W	89¾
28 Bk. of Commerce	195	100 Ft. W. & C	86¾
70 Manhattan Gas	220	100 do	103⅜
11 West. U. Tel	34	22 do	103⅜
500 Mar. Prf. 2d call	13¾	6 U. S. & Miss. R	95⅝
500 Pacific Mail	113⅛	150 Deb. & S. R	93
100 do	112⅞	200 Del., Lack. & W	121¼
50 Del. & H. C	125		

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	111¼	100 Pacific Mail	112
20,000 do	111¾	100 do bot. call	113
20,000 5-20s, C. '65	110¾	200 Mariposa Prf	14¾
5,000 do	110¾	$6 U. S. Ex	50
6,570 5-20s, C. '65, new	108	40 Amer. Ex	46
8,000 do	108¾	1509 N. Y. Cen. R	128⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R	103¾	800 do b10	128⅞
10,000 do	103⅞	100 do b10	128⅝
180,000 5-20s, C, '67

Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..... $ 25@11 50
Extra Genesee..... 9 00@11 50
Common to choice extra Missouri..... 9 35@13 50

Southern Flour has been more active but unsettled in price; sales have been reported since our last of 1,700 bbls. at $8 35@$9 15 for poor to fair, and $9 20@$15 25 for fair to very superfine Extra, $ bbl. California Flour is unaltered; sales have been reported of 650 sacks at $8 50@$10 75 as extremes for Extras, and $12@12 50 for choice new, received via the Isthmus, $ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in rather more demand at $6@$8 10 for inferior to choice, $ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited request at $5 50@$6 25 for Western; $6 for Brooklyn; $5 60@$6 15 for Yellow and White City; $6 45@$6 50 for Brandywine, and on private terms for Marsh's Baloric, $ bbl.; sales 300 obls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand; opening rather more firmly, but closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 87,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 35@$2 50; Red and Amber Western (Winter) at $2@$2 20; No. 2 Spring at $1 63@$1 67, chiefly at $1 64@$1 65; No. 3 Spring at $1 50@$1 51; Mixed No. 1 and 2 Spring at $1 70@$1 72; White Genesee at $2 70@$3 80; and White California at $2 65, $ bushel. Corn has been in much better supply, and in limited request, at decidedly lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at $1 11@$1 13½ for unsound and damp; $1 14@$1 15 for sound new mixed Western, closing at $1 14 for prime, and $1 10 for very poor old do., $ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at from $1 45@$1 50 for Western, $ bushel. Sales, 1,650 bushels. Barley has been in fair demand and firm, 17,000 bushels Canada West having been sold, to arrive, at $2 10, and a lot of poor California on private terms. Barley Malt continues quiet at former rates. Oats have been less active, and quoted cheaper; sales have been reported of 85,000 bushels new Western at 73½c.@75c., afloat, and 76c.@76c. from depot, $ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours ending 1:30 P. M., Oct. 1, 1868:

Corn—M. C. Jones, Buffalo; Iowa, Buffalo; Gen. Sigel, Buffalo; H. C. Wooster, Buffalo; Samuel G. Bass, Oswego; J. R. Weller, Buffalo; C. L. Moyers, Buffalo; Samuel Morgan, Buffalo; George Howell, Buffalo; Orville Breed, Oswego; Henrietta, Buffalo; Charley Vaughn, Buffalo; J. A. Burr, Buffalo; Anna Bennet, Buffalo; J. B. Daynarsh, Buffalo; Fanny M. Bruce, Buffalo; J. H. Davis, Buffalo; Chas. H. Clute, Buffalo; Sam and Bake, Buffalo; M. H. Webber, Buffalo; Ann Harmon, Buffalo; L. B. Fortier, Buffalo.

Wheat—Agnes, Buffalo; Hattie Miller, Buffalo; A. M. Baker, Buffalo; H. F. Cady, Buffalo; Ruth, Buffalo; Charley Conant, Buffalo; Ezra Cornell, Oswego; T. B. Brooks, Buffalo; Michigan, Buffalo; Stonewall, Buffalo; Maine, Buffalo; H. Holbrook, Buffalo; Hermine D. Baker, Buffalo.

Oats—C. H. Bliss, Buffalo; Frank, Buffalo; Thomas Kearney, Buffalo; Adelbert, Buffalo; W. D. Hoff, Buffalo.

Barley—L. Steele, Oswego.

Lumber—Luella, Corning; Frank Henson, Oswego; Economist, Buffalo; Wm. H. Dean, Oswego; T. S. Pritchard, Corning; A. D. Dodge, Oswego; Farrell, Oswego; Mack Johnson, Oswego; Kate N. Hill, Buffalo; Rufus Gates, Buffalo; H. S. Starks, Buffalo; Ben Doty, Buffalo; Henry Gale, Buffalo; Turasher, Oswego; G. P. Eyssman, Buffalo; Millard Fillmore, Buffalo; A. C. Green, Oswego; Michael Doran, Buffalo; George Warring, Oswego; James R. Wellman, Buffalo; Rosanna, Buffalo; George Bandrock, Buffalo.

Salt—Gallant Hero, Syracuse.

Coal—J. Shaw, Buffalo; J. Fisher, Jr., Buffalo.

Staves—Peter Cagger, Buffalo.

Cheese, &c.—United States, Little Falls.

HAY—North River bale has been in moderate demand at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for poor to very choice, for local use, $ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate demand at 50c.@90c. for short and long $ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in more request at steady rates, includ ng American at 15c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. $ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime, 25c.@28c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 29c.@32c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22½c.; Pacific, of all grades, 5c.@20c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. $ lb. The week's business in this line Mr. EMMET WELLS reduces thus: "While the transactions this week have been on a much larger scale than last, both for export and consumption, the improvement has not been productive of any advance in prices, and our quotations are continued without change. Exports to Liverpool, for week ending Wednesday, Sept. 30, 758 bales. A large proportion of these shipments were *on consignment for the London market*, so may now be said that an export trade with England is fairly inaugurated. The extent of the demand from that country is likely to be governed principally upon our disposition to sell at tolerably low figures, and our ability to supply choice Hops, bearing in mind the fact that there is many times a surplus, at low prices, sufficient to supply the deficiency of any other country. In view of this fact, we certainly can see nothing to warrant an improvement in prices, particularly on low and medium grades, such as are not desirable for shipping. We have been shown sample of Iowa Hops, grown in Monticello. The quality is very good, and compares favorably with the best Hops in this market. The picking, like that of Wisconsin Hops, is also very nicely done. We hope to be able to give quotations on Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan Hops in our next report. Thus far the sales have only been represented by small sample bales, and the prices at which they have been sold afford no fair criterion as to what could be realized for a good sized consignment—say 10, 20 or 50 bales. Two hundred bales of old (1867) Hops will leave this market for England by steamer to-day. We call this 'a drop in the bucket,' and only regret that the shipment is no a larger one. We could spare as many thousand bales from our market, and even then have sufficient left to supply the pressing (?) wants of our trade. We hear of no purchases in the country above 20c. $ lb., while many fine lots have changed hands at 18c. and 19c. Low grades seem to be entirely neglected in the country. White here would find ready sale at 12c. to 15c. $ lb. Growers who are in the habit of forwarding small samples to this market with a view of getting bids on the same, should bear in mind the fact that all purchases are made subject to the inspection and approval of the buyer, and unless Hops are found equal to the sample are invariably rejected. A lower price is then generally agreed upon between the seller and buyer for such as are thrown out, and the transaction is then considered closed. Much better prices can be obtained on consignment at hand—for the reason that in buying to arrive' the purchaser is always subjected to more or less risk by the many unfavorable changes in the market, which are likely to take place at any moment. Imports this week from Germany 26 bales. Our London correspondent says, under date of Sept. 19: 'Since our last report of the 12th, the favorable change mentioned in it has been further developed, and the result shows a large active trade in almost every class of Hops—fine samples, in particular, meeting with especial attention at an advance of from 4s.@5s. $ cwt. This improvement will probably be maintained, but the large quantity grown exceeding previous estimates) and the ugly appearance of a great proportion of our samples will serve to keep prices in check, and prevent any material advance. The forei gn markets are reported more active at lower quotations, present currency ranging as follows, viz.: New Belgians on the spot, 56s @70s.; fine Belgians, for delivery first week in October, 80s.; Brunswick and Alsace, 60s.@70s.; Bavarians, 90s.@120s. The growth in Germany turns out to be fully equal to estimates, and there will doubtless be a considerable quantity available for exports."

HIDES—Have been in light demand, since our last, at about previous prices.

LEATHER—Sole has been rather inactive, but without essential change in price. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 26¾c.@28¾c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26¾c.@28¾c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 27½c.@28¾c.; Hemlock, Sound Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@22½c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 42c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 45c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Belting, 23c.@25c., cash, $ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues saiable and steady at $1 50 for Common and $2 50 for Lump, $ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand, including Eastern Spruce at $18 50@$22 $ thousand.

METALS—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Ingot Copper at 23¼c.@23¾c. $ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $41@$42 75; No. 2 do., $36@$38; American Forge, $32@$34; Scotch Pig, $43 50@$46; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $87 50@$90 $ ton; Pig Lead, $6 37½@$6 87½, in gold, $ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 37½@$6 50, in gold, $ 100 lbs.; Straits Tin, 24c. in gold, $ lb.; Banca Tin, 26¾c.@27c., in gold, $ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7@$7 62; Terne do., $6 25@$8 12½, gold, $ box; Zinc, 12c.@12¾c. $ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately dealt in, including Porto Rico at 50c.@56c.; Cuba, 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 57c.@58c.; New-Orleans, 55c.@90c. $ gallon. Stock, 18,615 nnds., against 8,614 nnds., same time last year.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@45c. $ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 45@$8 50 $ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch at $3 25 $ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $1 98@$2; Unbleached Whale at $3 15@$2 20; Lard, Oil at $1 35@$1 65; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $99@$1 04; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 $ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in more request at from 15¾c.@16¾c. for Crude in bulk; 21c.@22c. for do. in bbls., and 29c.@33½c. for Refined in bond, $ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firm, but has been lignily dealt in. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,375 bbls., in lots, at $28 @$29 50 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $28 50 regular way; $28 37@$28 62 for small lots of Old Mess; $26 25@$26 75 for Prime Mess, and $23 75@$24 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, $ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy. Sales equal to 165 packages, at 12½c.@13c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 11¾c.@12¾c. for Shoulders $ lb. Bacon is quiet and declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 tierces and bbls. at 16½c. @19¼c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 19¼c.@19¾c. for Prime Steam $ lb. Beef continues in limited request at $13@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$13 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 136 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quite Nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $11@$13, and India Mess at $30@$36 $ tierce. Beef Hams continue quite dull at $20@$29. As extraordinary low times

and Western, $ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been inactive at previous quotations.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, $ lb.....44 @47
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, $ lb.....43 @45
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, $ lb.....42 @44
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, $ lb.....41 @43
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, $ lb.....40 @42
State half firkin tubs, Extra, $ lb.....44 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, $ lb.....40 @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, $ lb.....42 @45
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, $ lb.....38 @41
State and Jersey, fresh pails, $ lb.....50 @60
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, $ lb.....50 @60
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, $ lb.....40 @42
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, $ lb.....36 @38
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, $ lb.34 @38
Illinois and Wisconsin firkins, Good to Prime, $ lb.....32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, $ lb..28 @30
Common Western, $ lb.....25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, $ lb.....16½@17½
Factory dairies, fair quality, $ lb.....15 @16
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, $ lb...16 @17
Farm dairies, fair to good, $ lb.....14½@15½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese.....8 @12

SALT—Has been in rair request, including Turk's Island at 47c.@48c. by the cargo, $ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 50@$1 65; do. fine at $2 50@$2 95, and Prussian at $3 25 $ sack.

SALTPETRE—Continues in request at 7¾c.@7¾c., gold, tor Crude, and 14c., currency, for pure Refined, $ lb.

SOAP—Has been in moderate demand, including Castile at 18½c.@19¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. $ lb.

SPICES—Have been rather more inquired for, including Mace at 95c.@$1; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87½c.@90c.; Cassia at 56c.; Cloves at 27½c.@28c.; Pepper at 28c.@28¾c.; Pimento at 20½c.@21c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@12c., in gold, $ lb.

SUGARS—Have been rather lightly dealt in at rather weaker figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11¼c.@14½c., and 405 boxes Havana, at 11¼c.@13½c. $ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at 13½c. @15¾c. $ lb. Stock 68,719 hhds. and 36,344 boxes, against 45,774 hhds., 29,494 bags and 61,390 boxes same time last year.

TOBACCO—There has been very little call for any description, since our last, either for home use or for export. Only 71 hhds. Kentucky changed hands at 9c.@13½c. $ lb. Messrs. M. RADER & SON, in noticing the business transacted in September, say the sales of Kentucky sum up 3,500 hhds., including 2,150 hhds. for export at easier rates. Little has been done in Lugs. Leaf has declined ½c.@1¼c. $ lb. We quote: Lugs, 8c.@9c. for Light Leaf, and 9c. @10c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Common Leaf, 9¾c.@10c. for Light Leaf, and 10¾c.@12c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Medium Leaf, 10¾c. @12c. for Light Leaf, and 12½c@13½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Fine Leaf, 13¾c.@14c. for Light Leaf, and 15½c.@16c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Selections, 15c.@17c. for Light Leaf, and 17c.@18c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville $ lb. *Seedleaf*—The transactions during the past month have been much smaller than usual, different causes operating to effect this result; small and unsatisfactory stock offering, very little inducement to buyers; especially is this the case with regard to shippers, whose unfavorable reports received from Bremen in regard to our style of sampling, gives much cause for dissatisfaction, and buyers for export have resolved not to purchase unless our jobbers are willing to strip cases, and thus enable them to see an impartial sample, as in case of unevenly packed Tobacco, the present mode of inspection can but present to the purchaser an imperfect idea of the goods, and we think the proposed measure would be an equitable mode of disposing of all cause for reclamation. For home trade there has been more doing—the principal demand being for 1867 Connecticut, that crop being the only one which finds favor with our manufacturers; prices for this sort remain firm, and with the small stock offering may in fact go higher. There has been a few sales of New-York State wrappers for export, at from 25c. to 35c. Of the last crop of Pennsylvania very little remains on hand; for the old the demand is small. *Ohio Tobacco*—Is dull, and but few sales have been made, and those only to accessions from previous prices. Of the new crop we hear favorable reports from all sections, and from present appearances we may expect a good and large crop. Sales 1,600 cases new crop Connecticut, 13c.@15c.@25c.@30.@31c.@42c.@48c.@60c.@ 70c.; 300 cases old crop Connecticut, 26c.@7¾c. @10½c.@30c.; 400 cases new crop State, 9c.@9½c.@ 10½c.; 250 cases old crop State, 30c.@9½c.@12½c.; 400 cases new crop Ohio, 8¾c.@9¾c.@10c.@13c.; 300 cases old Pennsylvania, 7¾c.@9½c.@11¾c. $ lb. We quote *Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6c.@7c. for old crop, and 10¾c.@12½c. for new crop; average lots, 18c.@25c. for old and 30c. @40c. for new; fine wrappers, 30c.@45c. for old and 50c.@66c. for new. New-York state fillers, 5c. @6c. for old and 6¾c.@7¾c. for new; average lots, 8c.@14c. for old and 15c.@22c. for new; wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old and 15c.@35c. for new. Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5½c.@6¾c. for old and 6c. @6¾c. for new; average lots, 9c.@16c. for old and 20c.@30c. for new; wrappers, 15c.@25c. for old and 25c.@35c. for new. *Havana Tobacco*—Business in this sort was quiet until the latter part of the month, when a decline in gold and the arrival of a better class of goods created more inquiry and resulted in sales of near 2,800 bales, a large proportion being of new crop, which is more liked as the season advances; 2,100 bales were for transhipment. *Para Tobacco*—The stock of old crop is very nearly exhausted, and anything of good quality of the new crop is taken at fair prices. The last arrivals, not being as desirable as previous ones, remain unsold. A small lot of 11 cut, old crop, from Brazil has been taken at $1 15@$1 20 $ lb. Sales as follows: *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 92½c. @$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Para*—1 cut, 75c.@80c.; 2 cut, $1 05@$1 15; Average lot, 85c.@90c. $ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco* has participated in the general dullness, the business being limited to small jobbing sales of brgue and black work, and occasional shipping orders for black work. We cannot look forward to any decided change for the better, until the Revenue Department is ready to act under the new regulations, and for which some time in November is named. We quote: Black work—Common and Medium, 19c.@25c.; Good and Fine, 30c.@40c. Bright work—Common and Medium, 15c.@20c.; Good and Fine, 40c.@55c. all in bond, $ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 47,000 lbs. Tallow, at 13c.@ 13¾c.; 69,000 lbs. Stearine at 19¼c.@21¾c., and 31,000 lbs. Grease at 9¾c.@13¾c. $ lb.

TEAS—Have been held quite firmly, as a rule, though trade has been on a restricted scale.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 22,500 bushels Wheat at 8¾d., by sail, and 9d. by steamer, $ bushel. For London, 11,000 bushels Grain, chiefly at 8d. $ bushel.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, FORmerly worshiping in 14th-st., now worship in Irving Hall, Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector. Divine service will be held on SUNDAY, Morning service at 10¾. Evening at 7½. Sunday School meets at 9. Seats free. Strangers invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Dr. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SISTER BENSON WILL PREACH ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, and Brother BROWN in the EVENING on the *Kingdom of God Soon to be Set Up*, at the Second Advent meeting, corner of Allen and Grand sts., New-York. Meetings also in the MORNING.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be opened, without intermission, on every SUNDAY for Divine service, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are particularly invited to attend.

THE GREAT DAY OF GOD.—BISHOP I SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Opening of the Sixth Seal*—Rev. VI., 12—17.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL)—West 41st-st., near 6th-av. Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M. Prayer meeting FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor. Chapel corner of 23d-st. and 3d-av. Bible class at 9 A. M. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2½ and preaching at 7½ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. THOS. A. JAGGAR, will preach in the morning. Rev. R. M. JAY, in the evening.

REV. WM. M. PUNSHON, A. M.—THIS celebrated English orator will lecture at the Academy of Music, this City, next THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 8. Tickets $1. Reserved seats, $2. For sale at No. 300 Mercy-st.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING—CANAL-ST. Church, Rev. Dr. Spence, at 12 M. All are invited. This meeting is growing daily in interest. Ladies who may be on Canal-st or Broadway at Noon, and have a few minutes to spare are specially invited to attend.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Houston and Stanton sts.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ on *Joyfulness*, and at 7½ a sermon on an important subject. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. F. O. DUTCHER will preach in this church on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR SEVenteenth-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at hours free. Prayer meeting 3½ P. M.

BETHANY CHAPEL, CORNER 36TH-ST. and Broadway.—Farewell address of the Superintendent on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 10 and 2 o'clock.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING AT THE FIVE Points, SUNDAY, Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach to the unwashed on Paradise-square, in front of the Ladies' Mission, at 4 o'clock. All classes are invited.

REV. F. F. FORD WILL PREACH AT the Central Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, Oct. 4.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. C. D. FOSS, the Pastor. Evening sermon especially to young men.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR (EPISCOpal), corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Rev. JAMES R. HOGARTH, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND.—PREACHing at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Rural rest.* At 7½ o'clock P. M., on *Wayside Jems*.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY at the Westminster Church on 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 226 6th-av.

A. W. FRASER, UNDERTAKER, NO. 24 East 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days at No. 109 West 20th-st., in store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do neat sewing, or to take care of growing children; satisfactory references can be given. Call for two days. Can be seen for two days at No. 317 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; she has a perfect knowledge of business in all its branches; is a good baker, and has good City reference. Inquire at No. 130 8th-st., Clinton-place. Room 19, in the rear building.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good cook; understands bread, biscuit, meat, pastry and dessert; at all kinds; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 247 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS or as chambermaid and seamstress; or would go as nurse to young children; is a good worker on Wilson's and Grover & baker's machine; would go in the country; has good reference. Call at No. 335 East 29th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, one as cook and assist with washing, and the other at up-stairs work and assist with washing and ironing; both can be seen for two days. Call at No. 247 East 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing; no objection to assist in waiting, if required; the best of City references can be given from last place for two days at No. 241 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing, and can give five years' reference from her last place, which can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT SERVANT, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate baker; has good City references. Call at basement door, No. 323 West 11th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; understands baking and pastry, likewise all sorts of desserts; the very best of City references. Apply at No. 13 Union Court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American young woman; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and do chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS, one as an excellent cook and laundress, the other as first-class chambermaid and waiter. Call at No. 241 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; good reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 1,308 Broome-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at 222 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen two days at her present employer's, No. 19 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITuation as child's nurse in a first-class family; best of City references given: call for two days at No. 43 Hester-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant if required: best of City reference. Apply at No. 42 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 118 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as first-class cook; would be willing to do the coarse washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 513 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has City references; can be seen for two days at No. 209 West 40th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse for grown children; is a good plain seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 West 13th-st.; has good City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, lately arrived from England; would have no objection to assist in the washing. Residence No. 207 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as waitress and chambermaid; excellent City reference. Call at No. 35 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a small family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 323 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl, to do chamberwork and washing; good reference. Call at No. 590 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly competent cook; references and address may be obtained at No. 74 Union-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable Protestant woman. No. 128 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as nurse and plain sewer; call for two days; Apply at No. 323 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation to cook, wash and iron. Call at No. 117 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants. No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener, no incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Address MICHAEL DORMER, Morrisania, or to Mr. BUIST, Florist, 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of City references. Apply at the carriage warehouse, corner 10th-st. and Broadway, for L. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; has no family to incumber him; can milk and make himself useful; good reference. Address D. C., Box No. 264 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD COMpetent gardener; is years in good places in this country, and can come well recommended. Address PRACTICAL, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; first-class City references from his last employer. Address J. J. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable Protestant man; will be found willing and obliging; has best of City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man who has good City and country reference. Call or address J. U., No. 45 East 33d-st., in the private stable, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A man who can furnish good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 TO $200 PER MONTH, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Address SECOMB & CO., PITTSBURG, PENN., or BOSTON, MASS.

A CASHIER AND TREASURER WANTED for a large concern in this City; one competent and able to deposit $10,000 as security for the faithful discharge of duties can find a good steady situation. No man using intoxicating drinks need apply. Address, with references, Box No. 4,540 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A MARRIED MAN, who understands vegetables, fruits and flowers; his wife to make butter; good references required. Apply for three days, at 9 A. M. and 5½ P. M., at No. 75 5th-av.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED TO CANvass for a work used by every mercantile house in the City. Apply from 9 to 10 o'clock at No. 205 Broadway, up stairs, rear office. HENRY WHITTEMORE.

A VALET TO TRAVEL TO EUROPE with family; also two good coachmen; good wages. LEE'S Merchants' Employment Bureau No. 234 Broadway, office No. 4, up stairs.

WANTED—A COOK IN A SMALL PRIVATE family; a middle-aged woman preferred; City references required. Inquire at No. 197 Madison-av. from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—A MAN AS GARDENER AND coachman; must be a Protestant. Apply at No. 40 Wall-st., Office No. 1, Morrison Building.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; good reference required. Apply at No. 25 Macdougal-st.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vt.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable on and after the 15th day of October, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th day of October, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg. The transfer-books will close on the 30th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 15th day of October, at 10 A. M. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., HARTFORD, Sept. 24, 1868.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of September inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1868. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed the 26th day of September, to reopen the 2d day of October.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, held this day, the regularly quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent. free of Government tax, was declared payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 15th of October. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th of September, and re-open on the 16th of October.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

SEPT. 16, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1868.

FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of October next. Transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent. (free of Government tax) will be paid at this office on the 15th of October next.

The stock transfer books will be closed Oct. 3, until the 16th.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Gardner Manufacturing Company, held at their office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, this day, a quarterly dividend of $2 per share was declared payable to the stockholders on and after Oct. 10, 1868. The transfer books will be closed until this date.

JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

SHERMAN & BARNSDALL OIL COMPANY, Room No. 6, No. 141 Broadway, New-York, Sept. 29, 1868.—A second dividend of Thirty cents a share has this day been declared, payable on the 5th day of October.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 7th days of October, both inclusive.

JAMES W. ARBONA, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM SCHALL, CHARLES T. SCHALL, AUGUST GOETTEL and OTT

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 3, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SIMON BERNARD and DEARER THAN LIFE. Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. S. T. Kingsold, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. A. W. Young, Mrs. A. Fisher, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Clara Jennings and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss K. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
NO THOROUGHFARE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Forepaugh. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
A DARK NIGHT BEFORE DAY and THE FOREST OF BONDY.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN; OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
A TOUR OF IRELAND (Panorama) and VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Bhts. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mr. Harry Sanderson, Mrs. Fanny Kempton, Miss Matilda Toedt, Mr. Geo. Colby and others.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Elections are in progress throughout the Kingdom of Spain for members of a new Junta. The leaders of the revolution are said to be acting together in perfect accord. It is reported that the Queen has in her possession all the crown jewels and Royal regalia, and twenty-three millions of reals in gold. The latest dispatches received from Paris announce that the National Guard in Madrid will not admit the troops under Marsha. SERRANO to the City. It is rumored that the republic has been proclaimed in Madrid, and that a proclamation issued in Catalonia demands a republican form of government.

The report that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate the Viceroy of Egypt, by an unknown person, received recently, is confirmed by advices from Cairo. The assassin threw a missile from the roof of a building at the Viceroy.

Minister JOHNSON and Lord STANLEY, the English Minister for Foreign Affairs, are to receive the honor of a banquet from the American Chamber of Commerce, of Liverpool, on the 22d inst.

The trial of the Station-master at Llanddulas, charged with manslaughter in the matter of the Abergele (Eng.) Railway disaster, was concluded on Thursday. The prisoner was discharged.

Another colliery disaster has occurred at Wales. By an explosion eleven persons were killed and many injured.

GENERAL.

The great Convention of loyal soldiers and sailors from every portion of the country, in Philadelphia, closed yesterday, with an immense torch-light procession, six miles long, and a mass meeting. The great feature of the day was the parade of soldiers and sailors in uniform, with the remnants of flags carried in the war, and banners of every description. This took place in the afternoon. It is estimated that no less than 12,000 men were in line. The enthusiasm of the people who witnessed the demonstration, and the participants in it, was unbounded.

By way of London, late intelligence is received concerning the war on the Rio Parana, South America. The Marquis of CAXIAS is marching on the fortifications at the confluence of the Tibicuary and Parana Rivers, with a column of 3,000 men; and LOPEZ is marching, with his entire force, on Cerro-leon. Timbo has been abandoned by its garrison.

The barns and their contents of the Livingston County (N. Y.) Poorhouse, and one of the workshops and warehouses of the Monroe County (N. Y.) Penitentiary, were burned on Thursday night. Loss to the Poorhouse, $75,000; and to the Penitentiary, $15,000.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, is at the Delavan House, Albany.

The American Tract Society of Boston has rescinded its contract with the New-York Society.

The Governor of Maryland has set apart Friday, the 4th day of December next, for the execution of WILLIAM WELLS and WILLIAM WILSON, the negroes convicted at the last term of the Circuit Court of Somerset County for the murder of the Captain and mate of the schooner *Brave*.

The execution of JOHN PERKINS, white, and BENJAMIN JEFFERSON, colored, which was to have taken place in Portsmouth, Va., yesterday, has been postponed until the 9th inst. It is asserted that their innocence can be proved.

The Sixth Army Corps have formed an association, with Col. JAMES W. LATTA as President. The semi-annual meeting will be held on the first Tuesday of December, in Philadelphia.

ALFRED BARBER, formerly of Bordentown, N. J., and for a number of years Professor in the Naval Academy, Annapolis, committed suicide in Baltimore yesterday. It is supposed that he was insane.

The execution of WM. BANKS, the negro murderer, did not take place at St. Louis on Thursday, according to arrangement. Just as the prisoner was being led to the scaffold a telegram was read from Gov. FLETCHER respiting the prisoner for thirty days.

Burglars stole over $10,000, mostly in Government bonds, from the house of C. F. SARGENT, in Yarmouth, Me., on Thursday night.

The Georgia Legislature have passed bills giving about $3,000,000 to aid the railroads in the State.

Another bond robbery was successfully accomplished yesterday in Wall-street. A box containing $10,000 in Five-twenties was taken from the office of Mr. PHILIP DATER, it is stated, by a man who came into the place under pretence of looking at the Directory.

The Convention of the Diocese of New-York of the Protestant Episcopal Church was again in session morning and evening yesterday. There was much discussion with regard to troubles in Trinity Church, Mount Vernon, which was finally closed by recognizing the delegation whose credentials were signed by the *de facto* pastor and vestrymen of that church. A long debate with regard to the proposed Federate Council ensued, and finally a memorial addressed to the General Convention in favor of the measure was adopted.

A very large and lively assemblage collected at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, last night, and nominated GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN as candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, in opposition to JOHN MORRISSEY. The formation of a George Francis Train Club was resolved upon, and many members signed the roll. The Irish element preponderated, and, as usual, were very enthusiastic.

The Griswold and Cornell Club held an enthusiastic meeting at their headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, last evening. Speeches were made by A. J. H. DUGANNE, HENRY A. LOWE and CHARLES S. SPENCER.

Yesterday a hotel-keeper named ANTON SCHMITS was arrested, charged by a boarder named KOCH with robbing him of $6,000 in bonds and $350 in gold. The money had been intrusted to SCHMITS for safe-keeping, but he failed to account for it, alleging that his safe had been broken open, which, on investigation, proved untrue.

A suit of much interest has been commenced by JOHN MORRISSEY, of this City, against about twenty citizens, for the purpose of obtaining from the Supreme Court an injunction to restrain the conducting of certain policy shops. The case is to be argued before Judge CARDOZO to-day.

Cotton was quoted a trifle higher in price yesterday on a moderate trade. Breadstuffs were lower and without special activity. Rather more steadiness was noted in the Provision line, but trade was on a restricted scale. Groceries were lightly dealt in. Freights quiet.

In the line of Family Marketing an improved demand was noted for most articles, and though supplies were fair, prices were generally quoted firmer by the regular dealers.

The Crops and the Fall Trade—The Prospect Before the Country.

Trade has taken the course we had supposed, and instead of furnishing a period of great activity followed by one of rest, as was formerly the case, it has become distributed quite evenly, a feature which will probably continue over what remains of the half year which is devoted to the Fall trade. The volume of business has been fully equal to what was expected in the year of a Presidential canvass, inasmuch as business men had assumed that the result of the elections will be favorable to the substantial interests of the country. Country purchasers in the North show a greater disposition to buy on credit than they did two years ago, due in great part to the fact that our soldiers, who were then expending freely what they had, when they returned from the army, are now cleaned out, and they are thrown upon their ordinary industry. An old merchant observed that in 1866 it was rare for Northern merchants to accept the terms of credit then offered, but that now it is the reverse, and the discount for cash is not availed of freely. This is unfortunate, because when trade is generally conducted upon credit, the number is augmented who will refuse their assent to the measures which are required to return to specie payments. The gloomy forebodings of some portions of the Press as to the character of the Fall trade have been disproved by results thus far, and if Pennsylvania and Indiana, at their State elections on the 13th of October, shall continue the indications which resulted from the contest in Vermont and Maine, the disposition for activity and trade will continue unchecked, and the Presidential election will be virtually decided. The interests at stake are too momentous to justify any doubt as to the result.

Assuming this to be the case, as it has been generally assumed by business men, and what is the situation? We are on the eve of activity in the export of a new crop of cotton, and of our surplus of agricultural productions. In the present condition of our currency and bonded debt, we are more at the mercy of those countries which base their finances on the precious metals than is agreeable, and may be obliged to be governed to an extent not beneficial by their limits as to price. If the two crops are forced immediately and largely upon the markets, prices will be set by the gauge which London and Liverpool may establish, and they will unquestionably be low. Will it be possible to compel the payment of a remunerative price? The account between our exports and imports for the financial year ending June 30, shows a balance in our favor (including specie) of about three millions of dollars. The Treasury is satisfied that the collections of internal revenue, if nothing unforeseen occurs, will produce a large surplus over and above the expenditures of the Government, and it is now apparent that speculators in gold, who lately based their movements for a rise upon the supposed inability of the Department to check their operations, can no longer count upon such weakness. The only contingency to produce distress would be the return of our bonds as a consequence of the adoption, by a majority of the people, of Mr. PENDLETON'S theories; but we regard this as impossible. On the contrary, the decision which Pennsylvania and Indiana are expected to make will produce a demand for our securities, unless the situation in England shall prevent that result. We are intimately bound up with her fortunes.

The total import and export trade of the United Kingdom for the year ending March, 1868, shows a diminution in the amount, as compared with the trade of the preceding year, of £51,734,406. The exports of British and Irish produce declined in value seven and a half millions, five millions of which were attributed to the depreciation in the price of cotton manufactures. The exports of foreign and colonial produce declined five millions, owing chiefly to the reduction in the value of raw cotton. Transhipments declined one million; the export of bullion over seven millions and its import over ten, and the imports of merchandise declined twenty millions, "raw cotton and its altered price being here again the chief cause of the decline." Much suffering was produced by these changes in England and her dependencies, of which latter Bombay was most conspicuous, and it is very certain that business has been inactive, as compared with previous years, in the great manufacturing districts of England.

The present season, so far as the crops of the United Kingdom are concerned, has been the most disastrous of any during this century, and this misfortune, added to manufacturing inactivity, will be severely felt by the whole population. The newspapers of London and Liverpool state that Spain alone, in addition to Great Britain, will be customers for our agricultural productions; but this is erroneous, as we shall have our ordinary customers in the West Indies and in South American and neighboring ports, and although the Paris market is allowed to be glutted with flour, it is almost certain that the purpose is apparent, and that France will need grain from our surplus. We leave out of view the supplies sent by San Francisco to countries of the East, and still to be furnished. It may also be affirmed that Russia and Prussia will not be able to compete with us at London and Liverpool on the footing of previous years; and hence we shall have greater power in determining on the price of our grain than usual; but it must be borne in mind that the financial situation of Great Britain will compel her to be as sparing as possible in the quantity she will take, though it must be very large, or the price must be adjusted to her means.

Under these circumstances, it will be the policy of our farmers and planters not to force their produce too rapidly upon the market, for otherwise they will be slaughtered. The ease of the money market in the United States is favorable to this policy, and if we pursue it with the business caution which is expedient, we shall have cause to be greatly satisfied with the strength which the country will receive from its abundant harvests—now past all danger—and its fair crop of cotton.

The City Republicans.

The Twenty-second-street Republican organization, by its action on Thursday night, did not justify the praise bestowed upon it for its efforts to restore harmony and unity to the action of the Republican Party in this City. What it did was in precisely the opposite direction. Instead of meeting the propositions of the Twenty-third-street organization, for mutual consultation and coöperation, in a friendly spirit, they simply resolved that they would hear what anybody had to say and then do as they please about it. This may suit the ideas of the gentlemen who have control of the Twenty-second-street organization at present, but it can scarcely be regarded as calculated to promote unity of feeling or of action.

The State Committee has not done its duty in this matter, else the divisions which distract and enfeeble the party in the City would have disappeared long ago. That Committee ought to have directed a new enrollment of the party in the various Assembly Districts, under the supervision of impartial and fair-minded persons, who would see to it that every man who supports the principles and candidates of the Republican Party, should be allowed to have his name enrolled. So long as the control of this matter rests in the hands of the close corporation which has hitherto controlled it, none are allowed to be registered as Republicans but those who echo their wishes and in all things do their bidding. This may be a very nice arrangement for the parties interested, so far as the distribution of office and patronage is concerned. The smaller the party is kept, the smaller the number of those among whom the spoils of office are to be shared. But it does not work so well at elections. Men will not work with any heart or efficiency in the service of a party, who are not recognized as members of that party, and are not admitted to any share in its councils and nominations.

By repelling, rudely and arrogantly as they have done, the advances of the so-called "Conservative" Republicans for unity of action, the Twenty-second-street Committee has shown itself zealous,—not for the common cause—but solely for its own interests; and has done a good deal to check and interrupt the harmony of feeling which was becoming general and strong throughout the City. We trust the disorganizing action taken on Thursday may yet be overruled, as otherwise nothing but harm can possibly come of it.

Spanish Prospects.

The news from Spain fully establishes the complete triumph of an almost bloodless revolution, and the utter overthrow of the last European monarch of a type common enough in past ages, but happily rarer and rarer in later days. ISABELLA of Spain has gone the way of all BOURBONS. She has fallen even more ingloriously than FERDINAND of Naples. Not a General could be found in her army to offer more than a mere show of resistance. All that the most devoted of her partisans could do was to offer their advice in favor of abdication, or to resign their posts, admitting the utter hopelessness of the struggle. Never has a monarch been dethroned with greater unanimity on the part of a nation. As the cable informs us "order reigns everywhere"—order, be it observed, of a widely different nature from that once reported to have reigned in Warsaw. It is the order arising from the collapse of tyranny, not that brought about by proscription and martial law.

The future is still enveloped in uncertainty. Certain of the leaders in the revolt have denounced the idea of a Republic, and it has been suggested that the Duke D'AOSTA, second son of VICTOR EMMANUEL, should be invited to fill the vacant throne. *La France*, naturally enough a prophet of evil under the circumstances, presages civil war as the righteous judgment likely to fall upon the Spanish people as a punishment for their sacrilegious revolt against Her Most Catholic Majesty. That there will be differences of opinion among the principal leaders in the affair must be expected, but there is no reason to suppose that any of them will go so far as to dispute by force the decisions of the Representative Assembly about to be called. In no case is it likely that the succession of the Prince of Asturias will be consented to. Under any possible Regency, there would be just the same intriguing and plotting for power, only to be misused by those who obtained it, that has been hitherto one of the greatest curses of the country. The chances of the Duke DE MONTPENSIER are small, in view of the pressure which France is certain to exercise against his elevation to the throne. The Duke D'AOSTA, though a boy in years, would probably make as good a constitutional monarch as Spain can hope to secure. He would at least secure the adherence of the Republican Party, as represented by Gen. PRIM, to an extent which no other sovereign could do. One of the gravest charges of the revolutionary party in Spain against the Queen has been based on her encouragement of the Pope in his anti-Italian policy, and the sympathy existing among Spanish Liberals with the sister nation of Italy has always been very strong. He would start with an unsullied reputation, which would in itself be an immense source of strength, and he would be able to carry out a strongly Liberal policy without exposing the country to the dangers and dissensions which might be caused by the sudden accession to power of the extreme party. As far as can be seen at present, his accession to the throne would be about the very best solution of the difficulty which now presents itself to the Spanish people. It would give them a monarch brought up in the midst of constitutional surroundings and ideas, and would secure a natural and useful alliance. The House of Savoy, too, knows what it is to succeed a dethroned Bourbon, and the experience might prove valuable. The Government of Spain will be no easy task for some time to come, and an alliance with Italy, founded upon the ties of relationship as well as on common interests, would give both moral and material strength to the regenerated kingdom. The Provisional Government has already formally announced the deposition of Queen ISABELLA, and the overthrow of her dynasty, and we may very shortly expect to hear that it is taking steps to establish a Constitution and fill the place of the dethroned monarch. Whether the Duke D'AOSTA will be the man remains to be seen, but we are inclined to think that Spain could not do better, should no unforeseen difficulties arise in the way of the arrangement.

Not a Deficiency, but a Surplus.

We were enabled yesterday to give an approximate idea of the receipts of the Government during the current fiscal year, and to show, from the experience of the quarter just ended, the probability of a surplus instead of a deficiency. To-day we print an official statement which more than justifies our anticipations. The preparation of such a document has been rendered necessary by the gross perversions of fact which have recently been circulated under Democratic auspices. It is the result of a careful investigation instituted by the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, and is a conclusive answer to the gloomy prophecies of the Democratic Press.

Estimating the returns of the whole year by those of its first quarter, the customs revenue will be $170,000,000, with a moral certainty that any falling off cannot exceed five millions. Making the amplest allowance for possible contingencies, the year's receipts from this source may be stated at $165,000,000. The internal revenue, again, may be relied upon to yield more than $160,000,000, while there is a probability that it will rise to near $200,000,000. The smaller of these amounts is predicated on a continuance of the receipts of the past quarter, which felt the effects of the abolition of industrial taxes without realizing the gain to accrue from the new law relative to the collection of the tax on distilled spirits and tobacco. When the latter shall come into full operation next month, large additions to the internal revenue may be expected. For the present, however, and to avoid the charge of exaggeration, the estimate is limited to an average which is below rather than over the truth. The same desire to be on the safe side is apparent in the estimated amount of receipts from miscellaneous sources. They are put down at $45,000,000, although the only known deviation from those of last year, when they exceeded fifty millions, is less than two millions.

After exercising the utmost caution, then, it is fair to assume that the total revenue will not be less than $370,000,000. This conclusion is based upon the figures of the first quarter of the year, verified by the experience of other years. The amount is more likely to be four hundred millions, but, for prudential reasons, Mr. WASHBURNE has preferred to exclude from his estimate all doubtful quantities.

Will $370,000,000 cover the expenditures of the Government? This is the next point to be ascertained. Last year the outgo was slightly in excess of this sum, and the additions of the current year, under some heads, are more than covered by reductions under other heads. The only known additions are the Alaska purchase, an increase of more than two millions in the pension expenditure, and a Post Office deficiency which the Department estimates at five millions; making a total of $14,500,000. Supposing no change of an opposite character to occur, a deficiency to that amount might arise. But the saving on the payments for interest will alone balance these additional items; the interest having last year been $140,423,985, while for the present year it will not vary greatly from $126,000,000. Moreover, there were last year payments to the States on account of war debts exceeding ten millions, which will not recur, or, if at all, for insignificant amounts. The Freedmen's Bureau, which last year cost considerably more than three millions, is this year being wound up with an appropriation of half a million. The river and harbor expenditures have been reduced from six millions to a million and a half; and the measures of retrenchment applied to the army and navy will produce a saving of twenty-five millions in each. The total reductions as compared with last year's expenditures form an aggregate of $81,677,308, and bring down the estimated expenditure—including the extras we have named—to $303,162,365.

Instead of anticipating a deficiency, the country may, with reasonable confidence, look forward to a surplus amounting to between sixty and seventy millions as a result of Republican management for the current financial year.

Our City Chamberlain.

Mr. P. B. SWEENEY, the City Chamberlain, yesterday paid over to the City Treasury the sum of $1,057 45, interest on the deposits of City money in his hands for the month of September. This makes the total of his payments to the City of money which all former Chamberlains have regarded and treated, with the sanction of the law, as their own personal perquisites of office, $82,167 23. The amount for the month of September is comparatively small, because the balances of City money on deposit have been kept low in anticipation of the payment of taxes; but the total amount thus paid to the City by Mr. SWEENEY since he has held this office, will very speedily reach the sum of $100,000.

In common with a good many others, we have been at quite a loss to account for this extraordinary action on the part of a Democratic City official. It may be only a very cunning dodge on Mr. SWEENEY'S part, to cover some enormous swindle which he has in view; but, if so, we only wish it would prove contagious. If all our City officials would fall into the habit of covering their schemes in the same way, both the treasury and the reputation of our City government would profit a good deal thereby.

We do not know that it is absolutely necessary to devise some very wicked motive for this unquestionably generous act on the part of Mr. SWEENEY. It is true he is a Democrat,—a very active, and just now in his sphere a very influential one. He is generally believed (and we imagine justly) to be absolute Head Centre of the Tammany organization, and to have a voice potential in all the affairs of the City Hall Ring. And, as a matter of course, it goes very much against the grain of good Republicans to concede that any good can come out of such a political Nazareth as that; and some of our neighbors fear that the cause of Freedom will sustain some serious injury if it comes to be understood that there is, or can be, in the City of New-York, a Democratic official who is not a swindler and a thief. We do not share these apprehensions, and can afford, therefore, to act independently of them in our comments upon current affairs.

We have done out best to see whether Mr. SWEENEY'S action in this matter does not show him to be really a greater knave than his official and political fellows. But we cannot make it out. He is entrusted as Chamberlain with the custody of the City money. Naturally he puts it in banks, where it will be safe; and the banks allow him a small per cent. of interest upon it. This interest, (which in the aggregate amounts to a very large sum,) all former Chamberlains have considered to be their private property—the law has sustained their claim, and they have put the whole in their private pockets accordingly. Mr. SWEENEY, on the other hand, holding that as this interest accrues on money which belongs to the City, in equity it *belongs* to the City, whatever the law may say about it; and instead of appropriating it to his own use, he *pays it over to the City* accordingly.

We cannot, for the life, of us, see how this can be construed into anything but an act of scrupulous justice and generosity, in spite of the fact that it is done by a Democratic official in the City of New-York:—and so believing, we see no reason why we should not say so. Instead of censuring Mr. SWEENEY, therefore, we give him the highest possible applause for his action, which ought to be generally appreciated and applauded by the taxpayers in whose interest it is done. And we wish, most fervently, that every Democratic and other official in the City of New-York, would imitate the excellent example which Mr. SWEENEY has set them.

Guard Against Election Frauds.

The hopes of the Democracy are all centered in New-York City. In the country they see before them the certain prospect of overwhelming defeat. To render the will of the majority of the legal voters of the State of no account, the "Tammany Ring" will put forth the most strenuous exertions. To accomplish their nefarious work they will rely less on fraudulent naturalizations than on contracts with the captains of bands of "repeaters." There are men who will bargain to take gangs of fraudulent voters and get them registered an incredible number of times. In this way it is expected that the Democratic leaders will attempt to add to their vote at least from 15,000 to 25,000. This can be prevented in one manner only, and that is by a thorough canvass of the City. In some districts this method has been adopted, and the example should be followed at once by the remainder.

In each *election district* there should be an organization, or at least a committee appointed, of active, earnest men, who will see that this most important work is thoroughly performed. The plan pursued in some districts, and which seems to be effective, is first to obtain an accurate map of the district boundaries with the situation and number of each house indicated thereon. A map which will serve the purpose may be copied from one in the office of the TAX Commissioner, only needing the numbers to make it complete, and these may be obtained with little trouble by personal inspection. This having been done, the real work begins by getting the name and residence of every man in the district. The details of the plan of arranging the names in a "street book" will occur to every one, and need not here be specified.

It is of the utmost importance that this work shall be done *at once*. The first meeting of the Inspectors of Election to register voters will be held on the 13th of October. On the morning of that day a proper person to discharge the duty should be stationed at each place of registry, with the name and residence of every adult male in the district arranged alphabetically in a book. He will then be prepared to challenge. In addition to this, there should be men to stand at the registry office and scrutinize the persons whose names are placed on the lists, in order that they may be able to identify them on election day, and prevent others from voting in their stead, as well as to check other frauds which may be attempted.

Local organizations, or, still better, election district organizations, should at once be formed to carry out these suggestions, or something similar to the plan we have indicated. If this be done, the answer to the question which is now generally asked as to what the City will do in November will be an increased Republican vote, and a diminished Democratic majority.

Cuba—The Effect of the Spanish Revolution There—Probable Abolition of Slavery.

The most important effect of the Spanish revolution may not be in Spain herself, but in the rich, populous and slave-ridden colony of Cuba.

Gen. PRIM, the head of the revolt, is not only of the Liberal school of politics as regards the domestic administration of Spain, but is opposed to the institution of slavery in the Spanish colonies, or anywhere else.

Though he never openly joined the able leaders of the Anti-Slavery Party of Spain, his sentiments on the subject have been well known for the last five years. When in this country as an Admiral of the Spanish navy during our war, he made no concealment of his views upon slavery, and his sympathies with the North were on the ground of its struggle being for freedom.

Whatever Government may be established in Spain, PRIM will be a prominent figure-head, and will be in a position to give importance to his ideas on this great and vital subject.

The Anti-Slavery Party of Spain—which consists of a small but very able body of men who have their headquarters at Madrid—have always been in sympathy with the Liberal Party, or Progresistas, now in the ascendant throughout the Kingdom. And there is no doubt that many of the Liberal leaders entertain the same anti-slavery views as Gen. PRIM.

With a Liberal Government in Spain we may look on Cuban slavery as doomed.

It is not unlikely that the Constituent Convention, which will be convened in Madrid to establish the form of government or dictate the order of succession to the Spanish throne, will take action on the question of Colonial slavery.

Slavery was abolished in the French colonies twenty years ago, on the overthrow of the throne of LOUIS PHILIPPE, by the Provisional Government. It was during the first revolution, in 1791, that the National Assembly took those steps that resulted in the emancipation of the slaves in St. Domingo; but it was not until the revolution against the Bourbons in 1848 that the Provisional Government of that time consummated emancipation in the colonies of France.

If another Provisional Government, after driving another Bourbon from the throne, should take similar action, there would be no ground for surprise.

Having supreme power over the matter, and a disposition toward emancipation, the Constituent Convention requires nothing but a bold leader to secure the result, at once.

We trust that leader may be found in Gen. JUAN PRIM.

Spain is the last country in Europe—and the last civilized Government but Brazil in the world—that holds on to negro slavery.

England abolished colonial slavery in 1834; France in 1848; Sweden in 1847; Denmark in 1848; and Holland in 1860. There is time enough yet for Spain in 1868. All the old Spanish colonies abolished it when they broke the Spanish yoke. Only in the former Portuguese colony—now the independent Empire—of Brazil, is the system firmly established.

There are about half a million of slaves in the Spanish colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico. They are the most cruelly oppressed and most brutally treated men on the globe. Never were slaves more abject; never was slavery anywhere more grinding than in Cuba. The policy of the Cuban planters has always been to work the slaves to death, and supply themselves with new shiploads from the African coast. It is only within the last few years that the slave-traders have been forced to suspend their operations; and even up to the present time they have never ceased their attempts to smuggle in cargoes of Africans.

The most glorious thing the Spanish Liberals could do after the establishment of a Provisional Government, would be to abolish the detestable and accursed system of slavery which Spain alone, of all the European Governments, has, up to this time, maintained in her colonies.

If the Liberals will do this, we shall have confidence that they are the men to bring about the regeneration of Spain herself.

MINOR TOPICS.

There are many events whose magnitude can only be realized through the perspective of time. We can now see how supremely important was the success of LINCOLN in the last Presidential election. Had the Democratic Party succeeded, on its platform of the war being a "failure," the Union would in all human probability have been sundered; our continental Republic would have broken down, and we should now be the squabbling residents of a country whose boundaries and Government it were useless to conjecture. No man can conceive the train of evils that would have followed from the triumph of the Rebels. But the election of LINCOLN secured for us Victory in the field, Union in the Government, and Freedom all over the country. We do not believe that GRANT'S election now is a whit less important than was LINCOLN'S four years ago. After it is effected, and in times to come, we shall probably be able to look back and see what splendid benefits it wrought out for the country—how it secured peace, order, freedom, prosperity, honor and glory. And perhaps, as we then give a retrospective glance, we may be able to discern even more clearly than we can now, the terrible perils threatened the country by SEYMOUR'S election and the Confederate Democracy. Let us be warned and guided by what we have experienced, and by what we now see we have escaped!

The late falling in of the west wall of the new skating rink at Boston will no doubt suggest to those now engaged in erecting a similar building in this City the necessity of the utmost care in its construction. Let the Inspector of Public Buildings look to it that this structure, underneath the roof of which at times many thousands will assemble, is thoroughly examined by him, that the public may have his guarantee of their safety before entering it, either to enjoy themselves as skaters or as an audience at political or other demonstrations.

A Convention is to meet in Gen. BUTLER'S district on Monday to put another Republican in nomination for Congress against him. The sole ground of opposition to the General's election is his financial policy. Very many Republicans who approve his course and indorse his views on all other matters of political faith, deem it unwise to give his views in favor of the *quasi* repudiation of the public debt, the indorsement of a reëlection to Congress from a Massachusetts constituency. It is said that the nomination will be offered to R. H. DANA, Jr. Esq., whose soundness on all political questions is beyond question, and whose ability and popularity are quite as great as Gen. BUTLER'S. If Mr. DANA should accept the nomination, he will be a very strong candidate; and it is believed by those most competent to form an opinion that he would have a very fair chance of an election. The Republican Party is overwhelmingly strong in that district, and there are so few Democrats there that even this division creates no apprehension that a Democrat could be elected. One of the two Republicans, should there be two Republican candidates, would be quite certain of success; and it is felt to be important that the district should send one who is not tainted with so fatal a heresy as that of repudiation.

Mr. HOFFMAN is so confident of his election to the Governorship that he is spending his time and strength in canvassing Pennsylvania for SEYMOUR. He supposes that his vote in this State will be much greater than SEYMOUR'S vote—that thousands of Grant-Republican Germans and others in this City and elsewhere, who are opposed to the Excise laws and "Albany interference," will vote for HOFFMAN to secure a change of State administration. The German Republican leaders deny this, and it is to be hoped they are right. But it is none the less incumbent on the Republicans of the State to make the most vigorous efforts for the election of our able, honest and patriotic candidate, Mr. GRISWOLD.

The authorities of a Hungarian town have published a notice that oaths and all profane swearing will be severely punished because they are the "real cause of earthquakes." If this be so there must have been an enormous amount of blasphemy of late on the Western coast of South America;—but the number of earthquakes in Europe seems much less than might have been expected from the amount of swearing which has been perpetrated. The European rulers ought not to provoke their subjects to so much profanity if they wish to be exempt from these commotions. Perhaps the Hungarian authorities referred only to political earthquakes; it is quite possible *they* may be caused, to some extent, by the blasphemy to which bad government always gives rise. But they ought to know by this time that the only way to cure this is by improving the government, not by flogging the offenders.

The Mexican Government publishes an official semi-monthly review of Mexican affairs in Spanish and English. The last we have received is dated the 9th of September. It represents everything as beautiful. "The situation continues to grower brighter and brighter," are its opening words. The Government is everywhere meeting with success in putting down the small bodies of rebels that infest the Republic. A material impulse has been given to internal improvements in some of the States. The officers of the civil list have been paid from the National Treasury in full; the military list were last month paid in advance; and zealous efforts are being made to meet the "compromises of the public Treasury." We agree with the official writer that these things are very praiseworthy, more especially (as he adds) "at a time when trade and commerce are at a standstill, and the Custom-houses produce almost nothing."

The Spanish organ, *El Cronista*, rushes in the most chivalric, if not Quixotic, style to the defence of Queen ISABELLA II. and her Government. Though she be an exile, he remains true to her standard; he flies to her rescue even though she flies from her own people; and he vindicates her character and career as stoutly as ever the Mirror of Chivalry vindicated Dulcinea del Toboso. The American people, who have always considered Her Spanish Majesty as one of the worst of modern tyrants, and by no means one of the best of modern Queens or women—and who, in this opinion, have agreed with the great majority of intelligent people in Spain—will be delighted to learn that the "birth of Doña ISABEL SEGUNDA DE BORBON was the dawn of the regeneration of Spain;" that her "ascension to the throne was the symbol of political liberty in Spain;" that "it is impossible to describe the brilliant glory of the magnificent period of her reign from 1856 to 1866;" and that "Spain, during her reign, has made gigantic strides in the path of prosperity and national glory." One might have thought that, under these circumstances, the Spanish people would have made some trifling efforts to save the throne of such an incomparable and beneficent monarch. But they evidently differed in opinion from *El Cronista*.

The "Veteran Observer," whom many will admit to be a good political prophet, though they dissent from a great deal of his philosophy, repeats in his latest letter a prediction he made immediately after the nomination of SEYMOUR. He says that "in the West, there is no *probability* of a single State (except Kentucky) going for SEYMOUR; but on the contrary, they will generally give larger majorities than they have yet given for any Republican candidate." Again he says: "In the thirteen Central States of the West, SEYMOUR will carry but one—Kentucky. Of the ninety-five members of Congress to which they are entitled, the Democrats will not carry one-fourth." And still again he says: "GRANT will carry twenty-seven States, and a majority of nearly half a million of the popular vote." In a month, we shall know about the verification of these predictions.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

OPERA BOUFFE.

The last Offenbach *matinée* takes place at Niblo's Garden to-day, when "Barbe Bleue" will be played for the seventieth time. This very popular and agreeable work, it should be remembered, will be withdrawn after a few more representations, not because it wearies with the public, but because Mr. BATEMAN removes his troupe to Pike's Opera House, where new works and old favorites have been prepared for the combined troupe. The season at Niblo's ends on Wednesday, and will recommence at Pike's on the following Wednesday. The opera on the latter occasion will be "La Grande Duchesse," with TOSTEE, LAMBELE, AUJAC, and the old celebrated trio. The sale of boxes commences to-day at SCHIRMER'S and at the theatre, where subscribers can see what they purchase. Mr. BATEMAN has arranged with the Twenty-third-street line of stages to run special conveyances from Madison-square every two minutes from 6:30 to 8:30 on the evenings of performances. An ample provision will also be made for the return at night.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

The sale of tickets for the opening night progresses very favorably. They are no longer to be had at the box-office. The opera is "La Grande Duchesse."

CONCERT.

Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, assisted by Miss JENNIE KEMPTON, Miss TOEDT, Mr. HILL and other well-known artists, will give a grand concert at Irving Hall to-night. The programme is varied and attractive. Every one will be glad to give a welcome home to HARRY SANDERSON.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the banking-offices of JAMES W. TUCKER & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Sept. 17, 1868: New-York—John A. Wilson and family, W. F. Cary and family, J. H. Cooper and daughter, Miss A. G. Latimer, J. Stokes and family, James Stokes, Jr., D. W. Bishop, Daniel G. Mason, Miss Marie H. Coddington, A.C. Coddington, Brooklyn—John R. Rolfe, H. B. Thalheimer, W. P. Libbye, Fred. E. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Chittenden. Boston—D. T. Mills, Edwin Lamson and family, George J. Fiske and family, Mrs. Fiske, Charles F. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs S. D. Warren, S. D. Warren, Jr., Miss Cornelia L. Warren, Edward P. Warren, Arthur C. Walworth, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Duff. St. Louis, Mo.—J. M. Peters. New-Haven, Conn—Rev. T. Halsted Carroll and wife, Mrs William and M. T. Spencer, Miss Fellowes. Baltimore—Josiah Lee, Henry Lee, Miss Bettie Lee. San Francisco—George Gordon. Philadelphia—W. D. Carter, W. B. Smith and family, James V. Ingham, Dr. Duboucher. Dixon, Ill.,—Y. H. Page. Pomeroy, Ohio—Samuel D. Horton. Albany—W. C. Little and family. Syracuse—Dr. H. B. Shipman and wife, Mrs. T. S. Leach. Providence—P. A. King. Lyons—C. S. Berry.

OPENING OF THE OYSTER TRADE.—The oyster trade for the present season in Baltimore has comm

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 2.

THE HUBBARD-DONNELLY CONTEST.

A dispatch has been received here which states that Gen. HUBBARD having declined the nomination for Congress in the Second Minnesota District against DONNELLY, the Republican Committee have requested the Convention which nominated him to reassemble at St. Paul on the 8th of October to nominate a candidate in his place.

THE REVENUE SUPERVISORS.

It is now believed that as soon as Commissioner ROLLINS returns, which will be next week, or at least after the elections on the 13th inst., the deadlock in the appointment of Revenue Supervisors will be finally removed. Secretary MCCULLOCH's friends state publicly that they have his authority for saying that all of the appointments will be made before the middle of the month.

THE FUNERAL OF REV. DR. GURLEY.

Dr. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President of Jefferson College, will officiate at the funeral of Dr. GURLEY, which will occur to-morrow.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Public Debt statement will not be ready for publication until Monday.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary MCCULLOCH to-day issued an order prolonging office hours of the Treasury Department until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Hon. JOHN M. BRODHEAD, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, who has been absent in Europe for several months, is expected to resume his official duties at the Treasury Department next week.

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

SAMUEL BABCOCK was to-day appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Connecticut, *vice* WOODRUFF, deceased.

THE SEPTEMBER EXPENSES.

The expenses of the Government for the month of September were $28,485,839. This amount does not include the interest on the public debt.

PERSONAL.

Commissioner ROLLINS is expected to return to Washington next Wednesday.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Surgeon W. E. TAYLOR, United States Navy, has been ordered to Mare Island, California, to relieve Surgeon BROWNE.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day:

Storekeepers—Horatio C. McCorhill, Fifth Kentucky; Thomas W. Pritchett, Second Kentucky; Herman Blodget, Twenty-ninth New-York; Bernard Bigiier, Eighth New-York; Samuel A. Pearce, First Rhode Island; C. S. Woodrich, Third Maryland; John Schmaier, Second Pennsylvania; Oscar F. Linsley, Sixth Ohio; James A. Dall, Fourth Maryland.

Gaugers.—Byron P. Cordweil, Oregon; O. B. Gibson, Oregon; Solomon Goodrich, Thirteenth Illinois; C. M. Patterson, L. Wright, P. B. Davenport, Wm. Jennings, S. F. Childs and James J. Felter, Fourth California; Samuel Rover, George W. Jolly, Second Kentucky; French McDowell, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; D. B. Anger, Tenth Ohio; R. C. Algri, Seventh Tennessee; C. O. Wilber, Fourth Tennessee; R. C. Tomlin, Fourth Missouri; F. H. Vandeberg, Fifth Michigan; John M. Wanck, Fourth Maryland; P. S. Hunt, Seventh Kentucky; E. P. Wells, G. M. Borth, Fifth Kentucky; Wm. S. Hillory, Fourth Maryland.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.

Opening Days—Show of Poultry, Cattle and Sheep.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1868.

Despite the threatenings of murky clouds and ominous "circles round the moon," the morning dawned in brightness, giving a foretaste of a day perfect in its way, neither too hot nor too cold; not too bright nor too lowering, but cool, pleasant, and every way a day "to order." Had there been less wind, there had been less dust; but had there been less wind, there had almost certainly been more or less rain. So we are every way content with the goods the Gods have sent us, and we rejoice most sincerely in the alternate sunshine and cloud which have marked the first day of the Fair.

THE FRUIT.

The show of fruits is very fine, some varieties never having been before exhibited, and every species of our late Northern fruit being represented. There are apples, pears, quinces, grapes and peaches, the quantity of this last-named fruit being, however, extremely small.

The grape exhibitors naturally, at this time of year, make the most inviting show. The "Pleasant Valley Wine Company," of Hammondsville, Steuben County, N. Y., make a superb display. They have here seventeen sorts of grapes, and their collection of wines made therefrom is by far superior to anything yet shown in New-York of New-York growth and manufacture. They exhibited fifteen sorts of wine of their own make, which they have named as follows: Sparkling Catawba, Sparkling Isabella, Sparkling Diana, Sparkling Delaware, Sparkling Ives' Seedling, Sparkling Norton's Virginia, Sparkling Iona, Sparkling Concord. Still Wines—Diana, Delaware, Catawba, Isabella, Ives' Seedling, Norton's Virginia, Iona, Concord.

"All these various wines are on exhibition, as well as brandy of their make, on all of which the judges will report to-morrow after a proper investigation.

The "Waller" Grape, exhibited by FERRIS & GAYWOOD, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., also excites much attention for its beauty, and for the many excellent qualities it possesses; the proprietors claim for it the most desirable qualities of earliness, prolificness and strength, and superior excellence as a table and wine grape. Some magnificent Hamburg grapes, both of the black and golden varieties, are shown by Mr. PAUL STOFFORD, of West Farms, Westchester County. Other competitors are SEELY & Co., Rochester; C. L. HOAG & Co., of Lockport; and several others.

The chief exhibitors of other fruits are E. S. HAYWOOD, Rochester; R. H. BROWN, Greece, N. Y.; JAMES N. EDWARDS, Brighton; A. WILDER, Charlotte; JAMES VICK, Rochester; ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, and others. To-morrow, the entire arrangements being perfected, and the Examining Committees having stamped by the awarding of premiums, their approval of myprivate opinions, (as no doubt they will do,) it will be possible to transmit to you a price-list, partial if not complete.

In the dairy and vegetable hall, a part of which is also given up to the exhibitors of stoves and furnaces, the display is most interesting. One gentleman exhibits one hundred and fifty varieties of potatoes, all of which are classified and named. Another ambitious farmer, whose aspirations ran in the same direction, displays a potato, the "Early Rose," the price of which, for seed, was last Spring $3 a pound, and of which he bought $10,000 worth, and naturally he expects to, and undoubtedly will, realize a fortune. Then there are beets, cabbages, mammoth squashes and pumpkins, and melons and every sort of garden vegetable. Corn seventeen feet high bearing ears more than a foot long, together with samples of wheat, rye and other grains.

POULTRY.

As visitors enter the spacious Fair Grounds, they meet with the long line of sheds on the right, where the poultry coops are arranged. The exhibition of most kinds of poultry was never more creditable to both the Society and breeders. Of gallinaceous fowls, there was no lack of fine specimens, representing every improved breed that is raised in this country. Those on exhibition were as fine as the country produces. There were several cages of Crevecœurs, gray Dorkings, sea-bright Bantams, Houdons and black Spanish, all of which were high-bred birds and as beautiful as an oriole. The exhibition of gallinaceous fowls was so extensive and so uniformly good, that we cannot particularize by alluding to the entries of this or of that exhibitor. It was the prevailing opinion of many competent judges, that the show of poultry has never been excelled at any previous exhibition. In the line of Muscovy, Aylesbury and black Cayuga ducks, the entries were numerous and the specimens as fine as were ever exhibited. Large and beautiful geese, also, were shown in satisfactory numbers, and the specimens were excellent. The cages of doves and domestic pigeons were numerous, and of a superior character. The judges found it an extremely difficult task to decide which entry of geese, ducks, gallinaceous fowls or pigeons was preëminently entitled to the first prize. The large number of entries, many of which seemed to be in no respect inferior to rival competitors, showed that breeders of superior poultry are wide awake to all the improvements that may be brought out by perseverance and skill in breeding. The exhibition of turkeys was quite limited, yet the specimens shown were large and fine, and perhaps were not inferior to any turkeys that may be found in the State. A few cages of rabbits, which are usually ranked with the poultry, completed the exhibition in this department.

SHEEP.

The exhibition of sheep, as it regards numbers, was not equal to some former Fairs. Yet the entries, almost without exception, were of a superior character. The Cotswold Merinoes exceeded the other breeds in numbers, and the specimens shown were eminently creditable to the exhibitors. In this department the sheep shown were all that could be desired. The Spanish Merinoes and American Merinoes were satisfactorily represented; and most of the sheep shown in this department were about as good, in every respect, as the State can boast of. The finest ram exhibited was shown by Mr. D. HATMAKER, which was ruffled off and wrinkled from head to foot, like a lace's ruffle, and was said to be valued at $1,500. The Hampshire Downs were represented by limited numbers; but the sheep on exhibition were as fine as we have ever seen of this breed at any former exhibition. The Southdowns were of a superior appearance; but, in numbers, were small. There were a few Oxford sheep, all of which were superior specimens of this breed. The Leicesters were represented by only a few entries, yet the sheep exhibited were excellent specimens of this breed. J. D. WING, of Dutchess County, exhibited a large number of Cotswold sheep, all of which were large and beautiful animals. Although the exhibition of sheep was tolerably satisfactory, the show of sheep, as to the number of entries, was not quite equal to that of former seasons. Nevertheless, the exhibition showed that sheep-breeding in the Empire State has reached a high degree of perfection with every breed. The sheep showed could not be excelled by any foreign importations. This is especially true of the fine wooled breeds. With a little more enthusiasm on the part of the Society three times as many sheep might have been entered.

NEAT CATTLE.

In this department the exhibition was never before superior to the present show. The entries of stock of almost every improved breed were satisfactorily numerous, and the cattle shown were as excellent as the State produces. The neat cattle of all the breeds that were on exhibition were eminently creditable to breeders of fine stock, and they assured visitors that New-York is by no means second to any other State in regard to the production of neat cattle of improved breeds. There was a creditable exhibition of Devons, most of which were red as a ripe cherry, round as a barrel and beautiful as a gazelle. W. COLE, of Batavia, was said to be the most extensive exhibitor of Devons. The stock of this breed entered by other exhibitors were of a superior character. Indeed, an inferior Devon animal could not be found among all the Devon stock on exhibition. There was an excellent representation of Alderney and Ayrshires; and most of the Alderney bulls and Alderney heifers were really as beautiful as young deer. The fine specimens exhibited show that more than the usual attention is being devoted to the introduction of this breed of neat cattle. There were not a few Alderney milch cows of a superior character on the ground, most of which were valued at a high figure, on account of their excellence as milkers. In the line of Galloway cattle, L. V. GILBERT, of Niagara County, exhibited seven of as fine specimens of this breed as can be found in the country. Their peculiar form and want of horns rendered these cattle great novelties. In color they are as black as a bear; and the male cattle, when only the upper part of the head is seen, appears more like the head of a black bear than a domesticated bovine. This breed was originally imported from Scotland; and these cattle were about the first that have been exhibited at Rochester.

Mr. B. FELLOWS, of Chili, showed some superior Durham cattle, among which were two short-horn steers, a beautiful pair of pictures, four years old, that were said to weigh 4,000 pounds, or about 2,000 each. The show of Durham stock was never more creditable to the breeders of the Empire State, as it was difficult to find an inferior animal among this class of cattle. S. E. T.

THE HICKS AND JEFFERDS MURDERS.

Trial of Sergt. Doran at White Plains, N. Y.—Postponement of the Jefferds Case.

The trial of Sergt. DORAN, of the First Regiment of United States Artillery, for the murder of ELLEN HICKS, was resumed yesterday morning at 8 o'clock.

The first witness examined by the prosecution was Alice Hicks, sister of Ellen. She testified that she, with the deceased, was standing in the doorway of her mother's house, near Elliott's, when the shooting occurred. They had arisen from bed to ascertain the commotion at their cousin's; she saw Burke go into the house, and soon afterward Fitzgerald came out, and, aiming deliberately at Ellen, discharged the weapon, the shot from which proved fatal. All the soldiers, including the prisoner, were in Elliott's house, except the man who fired the gun.

Nicholas Volis, employed in Elliott's bakery, rehearsed the occurrences of the night of the murder. The soldiers came into the shop where he was baking bread and asked for Elliott. The witness said he knew nothing of his employer's whereabouts. They then left the premises, and soon afterward he heard the noise of breaking a door, and going out, he hid himself behind a gate-post, and saw Fitzgerald aim at his victim and fire off his gun. The only soldier in sight at the time was Fitzgerald.

Richard Hicks, brother of the deceased, testified as to what occurred on the night of the 1st of August, in Murray's drinking-saloon, where the difficulty originated, and on the road homeward with Elliott; witness went to bed soon after going home, and was awakened by the noise of the shooting. His sister died about six o'clock in the morning. The fatal bullet had passed through the body of the deceased, and was lying on the floor of the room.

Sergt. Steers, of the Thirty-second Precinct, and Officers McMahon and Phillips, formerly of the Twentieth Precinct Metropolitan Police, testified to the arrest of the prisoners. Phillips indistinctly remembered to have seen wounds on Doran's head, and McMahon recollected that his forehead was scratched on the morning of the killing.

Justice Burns, before whom a preliminary examination of the case was held immediately after the murder, was called to testify as to the proceedings which took place before him. On cross-examination the witness swore that at that time Alex. Elliott testified that Burke, whom he met while attempting to flee from his house, thrust the muzzle of his gun into his (Elliott's) mouth, at the same time snapping the cap. The importance of this discrepancy in Elliott's testimony will be seen by reference to his testimony on Thursday, when he averred positively that the musket had a fixed bayonet upon it, which fell off after the cap had snapped, and while the soldier was endeavoring to stab him with it.

Wm. J. Livingston, an engineer, swore to the accuracy of the diagram of Elliott's premises.

Michael Kearns testified that he was at Murray's saloon on the night of the murder, while the soldiers were there; Elliott came in and asked the soldiers to drink, but they refused; one of the Burkes had some unpleasant words with Elliott, who retreated to the back room; Burke wanted to fight, but Elliott begged to be let alone; he saw nothing else material to the case.

Jacob Councilman, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, in command of Fort Schuyler, testified to the good character and peaceable disposition of the prisoner, who was one of the garrison; on the morning of the arrest he observed that there was a newly-made cut on Doran's head; the two Burkes were fresh recruits, who arrived at the Fort from Philadelphia on the 1st of August; they were not uniformed, but wore civilian dress.

Coroner Oliver was called to testify to the authenticity of the records of statements made by witnesses before his jury, which he did.

John W. Mills, Surrogate of the county, identified certain minutes of testimony taken at the Fitzgerald trial by himself.

William Kennedy, residing next door to Elliott, swore that shortly after 12 o'clock on the night of the murder he heard a noise on the road, and upon raising the window-sash, saw Elliott in his shirt-sleeves; Elliott's mother had hold of him; while he was struggling with her to get away, and shouting, "Let me go till I lick the Fenian ——" (applying a coarse epithet.)

On cross examination he stated that he had had a quarrel with Elliott fifteen years ago, but was now on terms of friendship. Elliott had a great many quarrels with other neighbors.

Sergt. Robert Foster, of the same company with the prisoner, testified that he had been associated with him in the army, first at Fort Sumter, and afterward on Virginian battle-fields. He had always known him as a peaceable man and a highly distinguished soldier. He had repeatedly won the plaudits of commanding officers.

Patrick Clancey, a Sergeant, who had been twelve years in the United States army, testified that he had known the prisoner since November, 1863, and had been in many engagements with him. He was peaceably disposed, and always seemed to avoid difficulties.

Michael Murray, proprietor of the saloon where the difficulty originated, testified to what was done by the parties in his bar-room at that time. Elliott was drunk and Richard Hicks was more so. All of the soldiers, except Doran, drank in response to Elliott's invitation. Doran refused, saying that he did not like Elliott well enough to drink with him. Burke then struck at Elliott, who said he didn't wish to fight. They all went in the back room and came out again, and afterward had two rounds of drinks together—all of the parties participating. Elliott and Hicks then went away with their team, and about an hour after that the soldiers went away, and that was the extent of witness' observation.

After the noon recess had expired the prosecution declared their case closed, and the defence was directed to proceed. Mr. McKeon then addressed the jury on behalf of his client, whom he insisted was innocent of the crime alleged against him, as would be proven by the testimony of competent witnesses.

Associate Judge Cochran was called to identify certain notes of testimony, taken by him at the Fitzgerald trial.

Dr. Saml. H. McElroy, by permission of the defence, was called at this point by the prosecution, to prove the nature of the wound on the body of the deceased.

This concluded the testimony, and the summing up of the case was begun. Mr. McKeon, for the prisoner, commenced by defining the various degrees of the crime of murder and manslaughter, as laid down in the law books, and dwelt upon their application to this case. He then analyzed the entire testimony, and sought to harmonize it with the theory that the prisoner was not consenting to the act of Fitzgerald when the latter killed the deceased. He insisted that after the difficulty at Murray's was over, and Elliott and Hicks had gone to their homes, the soldiers remained one hour in the saloon, showing that they had no intention of harming the men with whom they had just had an encounter. That on their way from Murray's to the Fort they were met by a mob, led by Elliott, who attacked them, knocked Burke down and inflicted a severe wound on Doran's head with something like a whippletree, and during that melée Elliott's arm was broken. When they reached the Fort one of the Burkes was missing, and his brother pleaded with Corp. Fitzgerald to go with the party to Elliott's in search of his brother, who, in his opinion, had been foully dealt with. Fitzgerald did as requested, and taking Martin with him, accompanied his comrades to Elliott's. After establishing on the road for Burke without success, they entered the house and sought Elliott in order to ascertain the whereabouts of Burke. Elliott escaped from the window, and then the soldiers returned to the Fort. Fitzgerald left the house first, and before his comrades had come out he fired and killed the deceased. Even allowing that Fitzgerald meant at the time to murder Ellen Hicks, there was no evidence of complicity in intent on the part of Doran, as required in order to warrant a verdict of "guilty of murder." Fitzgerald's act was collateral and not in furtherance of a common design on the part of all the assailants. Doran must have had knowledge of the intent of Fitzgerald, and consented thereto, in order to sustain the indictment. He referred at length to the excellent character of the accused. He had served heroically in the army during the war, and for his brave devotion to his country during the siege of Fort Sumter had received a medal from the New-York Chamber of Commerce. Besides being a good soldier, he was a peaceable person, and not disposed to quarrel.

The District-Attorney summed up the case for the people, insisting on the guilt of the prisoner according to the evidence. The Judge's charge was brief but comprehensive, and liberal toward the accused. It was late in the evening when the jury retired to deliberate, and at midnight a verdict had not yet been reached.

THE JEFFERDS CASE.

At the opening of the Court yesterday Mr. J. D. Townsend, counsel for Burns and Whittington, asked the pleasure of the Court with reference to the Jefferds case. The Judge replied that owing to the unexpected length of time occupied in the trial of the Hicks case, and the fatigue which he felt in consequence of it, he would order the trial over to the November term. Afterward Mr. Townsend begged to be allowed to make a statement to the Court with reference to the unfair treatment of his convict-witnesses while in the White Plains Jail for the past three days, but the Judge refused to listen to anything not connected with the Hicks trial until that had been concluded. The convicts who are Burns' and Whittington's witnesses told Mr. Townsend that, while the prosecution's witnesses were treated to the best of edibles, purchased for them outside the jail, they were treated to the scantiest and coarsest fare. No blame attaches to the humane Sheriff or his deputies attached to the jail, but to the State Prison officers who accompanied the convicts from Sing Sing to White Plains, and who had sole charge of them.

In consequence of this unjust preferment, many of the score of witnesses for the defence avowed that they would not testify in the case at all, for they would not come again to the Court-house to be treated so unfairly.

LOCAL POLITICS.

How the Democracy Intend to Carve Things Out in Brooklyn—The Cat Let Out of the Bag by Supervisor Scholes.

Supervisor SCHOLES, of the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn, furnishes the following interesting *exposé* of the most recent trick of the Democracy through the Kings County Board of Supervisors in their appointment of Inspectors and Canvassers of Registration and Election. He says:

It is proper that I should make some explanations in relation to the recent appointmens of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election. Under the Registry law, these officers are appointed by a two-third vote of the City Supervisors. This year, by order of his Honor the Mayor, the Democrats have a two-third majority. At the first meeting of the supervisors to appoint Inspectors, &c., by a party caucus a special committee was designated, and directed to receive the names handed in for each ward. The Committee consisted of Supervisors WHITEHILL, of the Eighteenth Ward, JOHNSON, of the Fourteenth, and HOWE, of the Tenth. As did the other members, I handed in my list comprising the names of persons from each party equally divided. The Board then adjourned until the following afternoon, and when on my way to the meeting I fell in with Supervisor WHITEHILL. The latter assured me that no trick was intended; that the lists were referred to the Committee simply to expedite business. When in the Board I desired to change a name on my list, it was handed to me by Supervisor WHITEHILL, who explained that he had substituted two Democrats for those originally named, at the request of members of the party in my ward. I then inserted the names as desired, and passed the paper back to Supervisor WHITEHILL, who said that he should report it as it was. When the report was made the (WHITEHILL) assured the Board that but few changes had been made; that the papers in the Clerk's hands were those originally presented by the members; that the changes consisted in substituting one Democrat for another, and that the appointments were divided politically equal. A proposition to read over the names was voted down by the Democrats, but they consented that the Clerk might announce the substituted names. Supervisor WHITEHILL instructed that officer that the changes would be readily found, by noticing the erasures, and, accordingly, he read over about twenty names, one Democrat being dropped and another supplied. Further examination of the lists was refused, and the appointments put through under the previous question, his Honor the Mayor taking a part in the swindle.

It now appears that an entirely new list was made out by the Committee for every ward in the city, naming scarcely a single Republican Inspector or Canvasser. In the Nineteenth Ward there are two Democratic Canvassers appointed for each Election District, and two Districts have each three Democratic Inspectors and one Republican. The Democratic Party have thus obtained the same control over the election that they have over the primaries. This coup is, of course, not without an object, and what that is I leave to the voters of the city to infer. It appears that a small "ring" through the Democratic General Committee, fix the "slate," and decide who the party shall nominate, and now in like manner, by the appointment of the Inspectors and Canvassers, they are to determine who shall be elected! And this is the honest party that is about to be selecting the people from corrupt and dishonest officials! A great deal has been said about taking power from our local municipal boards and conferring it on commissioners. It may be asked, In a boastful, in this barefaced manner, has appointed men to stuff the ballot-boxes and count in candidates, a fit body to intrust with any power over the taxpayers of the county? This transaction has probably done the party claiming the majority the worst of all injuries. It is a tacit confession that the honest voters are really in a majority against them, and that they can only carry the coming election by fraudulent voting and false counting. If carried out, it is the direct road to revolution and civil war. RICHARD SCHOLES,
Supervisor Nineteenth Ward.

Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Club.

The Young Men's Republican Club of the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, will hold a meeting at Latimer Hall, Court-street, this evening. Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND will address the meeting on the political issues of the day.

Nomination for Congress of George Francis Train.

Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, was crowded last night, on the occasion of nominating GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN for Congress from the Fifth District. The Chairman of the meeting was Mr. PATRICK CROWE, and the Secretary, DANIEL F. MCINTYRE. Gen. NAGLEE, Capt. GOULDING, JEROME COLLINS and Dr. SNODGRASS were the speakers. It was resolved to organize a George Francis Train Club, and, after the adjournment, a large number of persons signed the roll of membership. Another meeting will soon be held for organization.

The movement seems to have given great offence to the Tammany Hall party, of whom Mr. MORRISSEY is the candidate, and Ex-Alderman BRADY, with a few others, endeavored to produce an excitement by stigmatizing the organization as a "Radical concern." BRADY proposed three cheers for JOHN MORRISSEY, which were feebly responded to by half a dozen persons. Cheers were afterward proposed for TRAIN, and they were given lustily

Kings County Republican Assembly Convention.

The Kings County Union Republican Assembly Conventions were held at the several places designated in the call of the General Committee, last evening. Nominations were made in several districts, as follows:

First District, composed of the First, Second and Fifth Ward—JOSEPH B. KING, of the Second Ward.

Second District, composed of the Third, Fourth and Eleventh Wards—Adjourned until Wednesday evening, 7th instant, at 7:30 o'clock, to meet at Alderman THORNE's office, No. 149 Montague-street.

Third District, composed of the Sixth and Twelfth Ward—Adjourned until Friday evening, Oct. 23.

Fourth District, composed of the Eighth, Tenth and Twenty-second Wards—WILLIAM RICHARDSON, of the Swenty-second Ward.

Fifth District, composed of the Seventh and Twentieth Wards—The candidates were JAMES R. ALLABAN, of the Seventh, and GEORGE D. WEEKS, of the Twentieth. The balloting commenced shortly after the organization of the Convention, and continued until a late hour, without result—each candidate receiving five votes on every ballot.

Ninth District, composed of the Ninth and Twenty-first Wards and county towns—EDWARD H. FLAVIN, of the Twenty-first Ward.

Sixth District—No nomination. The Convention adjourned to the call of the Chair.

Seventh District—The Convention organized and adjourned to the 16th inst.

Eighth District—The Convention held a stormy session of three hours. The contest was between Col. DAVID E. AUSTEN and SOLOMON SPITZEN, and the former was finally nominated by a vote of ten to five. A motion to declare Col. AUSTEN nominated by acclamation was resisted by the Spitzen men, who finally withdrew from the hall.

Republican Meeting at Passaic, N. J.

The Republicans of Passaic, N. J., held a rousing meeting at their large wigwam on Thursday evening, with Rev. Mr. SMITH in the chair. Stirring speeches were made by WM. VIRGIL WALLACE and Capt. PETTY. Mr. WALLACE pronounced the struggle now engaging our people to be not of to-day—not of 1860 or 1861. It was the warfare between liberty, education and Christianity, and that monster of iniquity, slavery, and its depraving adjuncts, which had challenged the abilities of a WEBSTER and HAYNE. It was the latitudinal progeny of the pirates and the Pilgrims. He proceeded to show the sophistry of the Democratic financial arguments, offering the New-York City swindling ring as a reference for their honesty. After humorously eulogising their great oracle, BRICK POMEROY, the speaker closed with an eloquent appeal to all intelligent men to rally to the support of GRANT and COLFAX. The Republicans of this district promise a large majority in November.

Twentieth District.

The Twentieth District Republican Association met at No. 932 Third-avenue last evening, and perfected arrangements for a thorough canvass of the district and the prevention of fraudulent voting and registration. A Vigilance Committee was appointed to inspect the registration and inquire into the qualifications of voters. After listening to addresses by Mr. JOHN RAFFERTY and Col. ALEXANDER RENDRUM, the meeting adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

JUVENILE BURGLARS.

JOHN LYNCH, doing business at No. 723 Broadway and residing at No. 27 Fourth-street, made a complaint yesterday against WM. SMITH, aged 14, a native of Sing Sing, residing at No. 23 Fourth-street, WM. HERBERT, aged 16, a native of New-York, of No. 215 Fifth-street, and DANIEL CLARK, aged 16, of No. 6 Sixth-street, who were arrested by Detectives KELSO and MCCORD. It appears that the residence of Mr. LYNCH was entered on the 17th ult., through an open window, and a camel's hair shawl, twelve pairs of blankets, a velvet cloak and a dozen silver spoons and forks, valued in all at $316, were carried off. The detectives when they arrested the three boys, found them in possession of the stolen property, and they freely confessed their guilt. When arraigned before the Magistrate the prisoners repeated their confession, and were fully committed for trial.

SNEAK THIEF.

A box containing a lot of woolen goods, consisting of fancy hose, balmoral hose, suspenders, shawls, wristlets and gloves, valued at $90, and made up in the store of LEOPOLD JOSEPH, at No. 204 Church-street, per order of a customer, was yesterday left standing in the hallway of those premises, ready for delivery. Subsequently the box was missed, and Officer BUSH, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested JOHN CROWMAN, aged 24, a native of London, England, and a sail-maker, living at No. 24 Monroe-street, whom he found in possession of the plunder. As the prisoner could give no proper explanation, he was held for trial, in default of bail.

ALLEGED ARSON.

Detective TILLY, of the Third Ward Police, arraigned one JACK BAUM before the Court to answer a charge of arson, alleged to have been committed by him in the store situated on the first floor of No. 21 Hudson-street, occupied by W. & H. BAUM, merchant tailors, whose stock was damaged about $3,500. The remainder of the premises are occupied by the lessee, FELIX MARKS, who sustained a loss of $900. BESSIE MCCANN, who lives on an upper floor, tesified that as she was sitting on her door-step at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening she saw the prisoner emerge from the store, the door of which he carefully closed, and then walked rapidly away toward Duane-street. A few minutes after she smelt smoke and notified Mr. MARKS, also taking the precaution to remove her wearing apparel into the street. As she did so, she noticed that the store door bore evidence of having been forced, and saw flames issuing therefrom. Mr. FELIX MARKS, the lessee, testified that when the previous witness informed him that the store was on fire, he ran up stairs to the second floor and carried his little boy to a neighbor's house. On his return he and others burst open the door and found the interior wrapped in flames. DENNIS DOYLE, a fireman, had found the flames among some cloth at the end of the counter.

Judge DOWLING, at this stage of the proceedings, announced that he would be compelled to adjourn the examination, as he understood that Fire Marshal BRACKETT had obtained possession of several witnesses, and was holding another examination at Police Headquarters. The Magistrate commented upon the fact that the Fire Marshal had refrained from producing the witnesses at the examination in the Court-room. It is supposed that the testimony taken by the Fire Marshal will be submitted to-day to the Magistrate, though whether it will be received or not seems to be an open question.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

AN INTERLOPER.

Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, OTTO MEYER, residing at No. 302 Fifth-street, happening to explore the interior of a wardrobe in one of the second-floor rooms, found one HERMAN BAUER secreted in it. The discovered interloper made desperate efforts to escape, but was secured with the assistance of Officer WHITE, of the Seventeenth Precinct. As it was apparent that BAUER could have gained access to the house only by burglarious means, he was committed for examination on a charge of burglary.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Yesterday WILLIAM ATKINSON was arrested on a complaint made in February last by ANDREW PATTERSON, of No. 328 Ninth-street, in which it is alleged that on the 6th of September, 18-6, ATKINSON was seen by Mrs. PATTERSON to enter her husband's room and abstract $60 from a vest pocket, with which he walked away. These allegations being made upon oath, the prisoner was held for trial at the General Sessions.

NATIONAL CENTRAL FREE LAND LEAGUE.—A meeting called by Col. WM. WINSTON BENNETT, of Washington, met at the *Revolution* office yesterday, to organize a Free Land League, with the object of inducing Congressional action in regard to limiting sales of Government land. The proprietor-ship of immense tracts of territory in the hands of single individuals, it was urged, was exceedingly injurious to the progress of the localities where such ownership exists. The inability to invest large sums in land would, it was thought, necessarily compel capitalists to employ them in enterprises that would develop the resources of the country.

LECTURE ON PHONOGRAPHY.—Mr. JAS. E. MUNSON delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on Phonography, before quite a large audience, at Clinton Hall last evening, illustrating his lecture by diagrams on the black-board.

A Good Investment.

A gentleman inhaled the nitrous oxide gas and had one tooth extracted by the Colton Dental Association at No. 19 Cooper Institute, and on awaking wrote on their scroll opposite his name, "Worth five dollars to have so pleasant a dream."—*Advertisement.*

It is said that the proprietors of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS rent no less than nine pews from the different denominations in New-York City for all those of their employes who will occupy them regularly, free of charge. This is certainly praiseworthy, and it is to be hoped that others who employ a large number of people, will follow the example. The above fact, accompanied with the belief that a firm who would look so closely after the morals and welfare of their employes, would not undertake to impose upon the public, has induced us to give the PLANTATION BITTERS a trial, and having found them to be all that is represented, we cordially recommend them as a tonic of rare merit.—*Observer, July 1, 1868.*

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.—*Advertisement.*

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The Best, Cheapest and Most Widely-Circulated Sunday Newspaper in the Country.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of to-morrow will contain, besides the usual quantity of TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, CORRESPONDENCE, and EDITORIALS on CURRENT TOPICS, a very large and interesting variety of general reading matter.

A capital story in the style of the old romances, entitled, QUITE A LOST ART.

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REVIEWS of New Books, and Personal and Literary Items.

An *exposé* of the POLICE DEPARTMENT, showing its working, its interior arrangements, &c., &c.

JOHN ALLEN and the WATER-STREET AGITATION again.

The Sunday edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES is made up with special reference to its large and rapidly increasing circulation in this City and its vicinity; and it is the aim of the proprietors to make it the BEST and MOST READABLE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER in the country. Special pains are taken to fill its ample pages with short and interesting articles, original and selected, carefully classified and arranged, and presented in the most attractive shape.

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CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITORS.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Having Secured Large Lots of Fall and Winter Underclothing at less than market value, I am now offering a large variety of seasonable goods at prices sure to please the buyer. ALLEN G. FOWLER,
No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP we have relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children. It gives not only rest but vigor and health—the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed—softens the gums, cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.—*Christian Cabinet.*

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

For Coughs, Colds and Throat Disorders use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The Troches are highly recommended and prescribed by physicians and surgeons in the army. Those exposed to sudden changes should always be supplied with the Troches, as they give prompt relief.

Had I Known it Before,

Said a fair young sufferer with *Burning Fever*, as they raised her in bed to take the second time a draught of REFRESHING RHUS WINE, I think I would have been well again ere now. I have taken nothing that so refreshes and quenches my thirst, cools my fever and gives me strength as this.

RHUS WINE is accepted by the best Medical Practitioners as the best Tonic for Invalids. For all affections of the Throat and Mucous Surfaces it is invaluable. Prepared by the U. S. RHUS MFG. CO., No. 600 Greenwich-st., New-York. For sale by Druggists.

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are articles that have fairly earned the great popularity they enjoy. The first-mentioned gives the hair a beautiful black or brown color, and can be used without injury, while the latter gives it a glossy, luxuriant appearance, and keeps it and the scalp in splendid order. Depot No. 6 Astor House; Manufactory, 69 Maiden-lane.

Call and see an entirely new method of hanging Window Shades for stores.
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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Ladies' French Walking Boots—At BURT'S, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

MARRIED.

NIESSEN—BLACKBURNE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. L. S. Weed, LOUIS A. F. NIESSEN, of Germany, to Mrs. PAULINE BLACKBURNE, daughter of Abraham Riker, Esq.

DIED.

BARBER.—At Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, FRANK, youngest son of Francis Barber, of Elizabeth, N. J., in the 22d year of his age.

DENHAM.—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 30, FRANCIS DENHAM, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, A. G. Harmon, No. 17 East 24th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 4, at 1½ o'clock.

DUNCAN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Oct. 1, CATHARINE A., widow of the late Dr. Stephen Duncan.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 12 Washington-square.

FAHNESTOCK.—On Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 11:25 P. M., MARGARET, infant daughter of H. C. and Margaret A. Fahnestock, aged 1 year

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE. WM. A. STEPHENS.
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.

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We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

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ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING-FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

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GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
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Hon. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New-York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Amer. Ex. Co., New-York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
Hon. ALEX. DIXON, West. Un. Tel. Co., New-York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hancastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.

OFFICERS:
A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame, while U. S. Minister) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine cables, we propose commencing operations in China and laying down a line of 900 miles between the following ports, viz.:
Canton, population 1,000,000; Macao, 60,000; Hong Kong, 250,000; Amoy, 250,000; Foo-chow, 1,250,000; Wan-chiu, 300,000; Ningpo, 400,000; Hangchean, 1,200,0.0; Shanghae, 1,000,000; Total, 5,910,000.

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, besides which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to the whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 on the $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 5 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to

Messrs. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
SPENCER VILA & CO., No. 13 Congress-st., Boston.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
J. L. BROWNELL & BRO., New-York.
JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
W. R. HIGBY, Fequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
R. B. GRIMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
DONAHUE, KELLEY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
G. F. DAVIS, City National Bank, Hartford, Conn.
And at the office of the Company. Pamphlets and circulars, with full particulars, to be had of all agents.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 2 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 323 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of October.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 Wall-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits granted.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 12th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

By order, H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY. No. 27 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1868.

THE INTEREST COUPONS FROM THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due October 1, 1868, the Interest Coupons from the Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, due October 1, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, upon presentation at this office.

H. E. SMITH, President.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1868.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the State of Tennessee, due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Fourth National Bank, on and after MONDAY, Oct. 5.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

The attention of parties interested is called to the above notice of the Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 40 Wall-st., City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 12th day of October, 1868. The poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock of that day.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.
SEPT. 30, 1868.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1868.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE OCT. 1, 1868, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Cleveland Railway Company will be paid at the office of the "United States Trust Company of New-York," No. 52 Wall-st.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., BONDS.—FOR sale on favorable terms, Elizabeth City seven per cent. six-year Street Improvement bonds, issued by authority of State law, in anticipation of collection of assessments; Coupon bonds, interest payable at the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, semi-annually, by A. G. CRANE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC Railroad Company's Six per Cent. First Mortgage Land Bonds, principal and interest payable in coin, for sale at 105, and accrued interest, in currency, by

RODGERS, RAND, Mott & ROBSON, 14 Broad-st.,
JOHN & AUFERMANN, 9 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, on May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.

President—ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH.
Vice-President—WILLIAM H. GUION.
Treasurer—RICHARD D. THORNE.
Secretary—GEORGE HARPER.
Counsel—VOSE & McDANIEL.

TRUSTEES.
ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President Home Insurance Company, New-York.
RICHARD D. THORNE, President New-York Equitable Insurance Company, New-York.
Hon. HENRY HOGEBOOM, Supreme Court, Hudson, N. Y.
Hon. WILLIAM D. SNOW, New-York.
SAMUEL H. F. ODELL, Barclay & Livingston, N. Y.
Hon. HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs of the Port of New-York.
H. P. SPAULDING, Spaulding, Hunt & Co., N. Y.
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY, Chas. M. Connolly & Co., N.Y.
JOHN H. MORTIMER, Mortimer & Debost, N. Y.
WM. H. GUION, Williams & Guion, N. Y.
RUFUS S. GRAVES, R. R. Graves & Co., N. Y.
ELISHA BROOKS, Brooks Brothers, N. Y.
JOHN S. LYLE, Lord & Taylor, N. Y.
ALFRED NELSON, William & Alfred Nelson, N. Y.
WM. F. DRAKE, Drake Bros., Bankers, N. Y.
JOHN W. MASURY, Masury & Whiton, N. Y.
HENRY M. TAGGART, C. & H. M. Taber, N. Y.
NORMAN S. BENTLEY, No. 75 Front-st., New-York.
EDWARD BURCKHARD, with Christ, Jay & Co., N.Y.
A. CHAPIN, Springfield, Mass.
CHARLES T. SHEPARD, President Board of Trade, Albany, N. Y.
Hon. ALLEN MUNROE, President National Bank, Troy, N. Y.
Hon. GEORGE W. CUYLER, President National Bank, Palmyra, N. Y.
SAMUEL M. MATTHEWS, Editor and Proprietor *Commercial Advertiser*, Buffalo, N. Y.
N. C. SIMONDS, Simonds & Grissey, Buffalo, N. Y.
HORACE S. WALBRIDGE, President Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
T. S. FLINT, Flint & Co., New-York, and Flint, Thompson & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Hon. T. T. FLAGLER, President Niagara County Bank, Lockport, N. Y.
EMERY WENDELL, Cashier First National Bank, Detroit, Mich.
Hon. O. NOBLE, President Keystone National Bank, Erie, Penn.
H. M. FLAGLER, Rockfeller, Andrews & Flagler, Cleveland, Ohio.
WM. ALLAN, Allan, Blair & Co., Chicago, Ill.
A. GUS SMITH, Milwaukee, Wis.
E. D. HUDSON, Detroit, Mich.

The Company is authorized to sell the residue of the stock of this Company.

The lines will be completed to Chicago by the 1st of October.

Now in connection with all the Eastern States, and will, shortly, be in connection with all the commercial centres of the country with no unprofitable branches.

A paying business already secured, and the proceeds of the remaining stock are to be expended in further extensions of the lines, and additional wires to meet the demands of business. This stock is offered on liberal terms.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Oct. 1, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of section seven of an act authorizing a war tax, approved May 1, 1861, the War Loan bonds designated by the following numbers have been drawn for redemption, pursuant to said law, and will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New-York, and the National Insurance Bank, in Detroit, on the first day of January, 1869. If not presented for payment, interest will then cease.

E. G. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

BONDS OF $1,000.
NUMBERS.

9,	147,	269,	466,	703,	798,	906,	1,000,
17,	190,	286,	472,	575,	739,	818,	924,
29,	196,	293,	478,	616,	743,	819,	927,
30,	201,	309,	484,	634,	750,	827,	928,
36,	2 3,	312,	490,	643,	753,	835,	1,021,
50,	205,	315,	494,	651,	755,	856,	934,
64,	209,	325,	497,	652,	759,	859,	935,
71,	210,	326,	513,	653,	762,	866,	94 ,
94,	229,	329,	521,	677,	772,	881,	947,
114,	234,	332,	525,	707,	773,	882,	963,
115,	247,	341,	529,	714,	787,	883,	971,
128,	254,	349,	539,	725,	784,	896,	980,
140,	255,	352,	551,	729,	786,	900,	983,
144,	260,	362,	555,	736,	795,	906,	984,
145,	261,	368,	556,	737,	802,	919,	989,

BONDS OF $500.
NUMBERS.

1.	32,	67,	105,	140,	185,	229,	260,
2,	34,	69,	107,	152,	187,	232,	262,
3,	36,	76,	110,	153,	190,	233,	266,
11,	40,	71,	117,	155,	195,	234,	272,
16,	47,	72,	119,	159,	197,	235,	280,
17,	49,	79,	123,	160,	204,	236,	287,
20,	50,	86,	126,	161,	206,	244,	288,
22,	54,	94,	132,	167,	207,	246,	290,
25,	55,	97,	133,	166,	208,	247,	293,
26,	62,	98,	139,	172,	217,	248,	294,
28,	63,	99,	142,	174,	221,	251,	298,
29,	64,	100,	144,	180,	222,	252,	301,
30,	66,	101,	145,	182,	226,	258,	303,

NORTH CAROLINA PAST DUE COUPONS bought and sold at best rates.

MANNING & DEFOREST,
Bankers and dealers in Southern securities,
No. 19 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $40,000 MAKKET

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Oct. 20, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of forty thousand dollars of market stock, authorized by chap. 203, Laws of 1866, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Sept. 21, 1866.

Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the completion of the market upon the land lying between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets and Avenue C and East River, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November, in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of May, 1897.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for market stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Sept. 26, 1868.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	112	113	5-20 Coupon, '67..	108¼	108⅜
Coupon, '81.....	113⅜	113⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68..	108¾	109
5-20 Reg., '62.	104½	105	10-40 Registered.	103	103½
5-20 Coupon, '62.	112¾	113	10-40 Coupon....	104⅝	104¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110	110¾	Gold.....	139⅝	139⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65.	110⅝	110⅞	U. S. Cur. Pacif.	98¾	99⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July....	108⅛	108⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

BONDS OF THE
CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,
issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company
Payable May 1, 1898.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.

R. G. RICE-TON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1868, will be paid MONDAY, the 2d day of November, 1868, by Peter B. Sweeny, Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Courthouse. The transfer books will be closed SATURDAY, Oct. 3, 1868.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
No. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD first Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that I have this day designated by lot, 23 Bonds, numbered as follows: 486, 143, 158, 227, 336, 189, 100, 248, 391, 225, 266, 400, 25, 466, 188, 440, 450, 382, 538, 43, and 18, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Sept. 24, 1868.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND Alton Railroad Income Bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 32 Pine-st., New-York; also, Coupons of St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, free of Government tax.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature of the State of Tennessee, approved Sept. 5, 1868, providing for the renewal of its matured bonds, notice is hereby given to the holders of such bonds that the same can be exchanged at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, for Coupon Bonds due Jan. 1, 1869.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

$2,000 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS, July 1, 1865, new issue; two $500 each, Nos. 4,707, 4,708; nine $1,000 each, Nos. 6,767, 71,647, 71,668, 71,-649, 71,650, 78,366, 78,367, and information to be directed to PHILIP DATER & CO., 112 Wall-st.

WISCONSIN, IOWA AND ALL NORTHwestern Securities. COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS, repudiated and defaulted in interest, purchased at fair rates by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, NEW-FOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH stock for sale by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
HARKNESS HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS from FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Money deposited now, or on or before Oct. 2, will draw interest from date.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,00. free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evening, 6 to 8.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. ROBBINS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

ALL DEPOSITS made on or before Oct. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST from Oct. 1.

Interest payable in January, SIX PER CENT. (FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX) on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. H. LILLIE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE OF TAX.

DEPOSITS made on or before Oct. 10 will draw INTEREST from Oct. 1. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 PAID BY THE
UNION SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. Deposits on or before Oct. 20 draw interest from Oct. 1. Books in English, French and German.

Assets, $5,450,000. JOHN MASON, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10 draw interest from Oct. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 28th-st. and 6th-av. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., Mondays and Saturdays to 8. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. NO TAX. All deposits made from this date, to and including Oct. 20, draw interest from Oct. 1.

JAS. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of October will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

AUCTION SALES.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 1 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE business property No. 14 Thomas-st., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Terms easy. Maps with further particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 1 Pine-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF OVER 100,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL, IRON, TIMBER, FARM AND HEMLOCK LANDS, IN THE COUNTIES OF McKEAN, ELK AND CAMERON, PENNSYLVANIA.

The well-known and valuable lands of the McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company, will be exposed to public sale in lots or parcels, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange.

These lands are situated in the northwestern part of the State, on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 94 miles east of Erie, nearly equidistant and connected by direct railroads with the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and on completion of the railroad connections within 100 miles of Buffalo and Rochester, in the State of New-York.

The attention of capitalists, manufacturers of iron and lumber, miners of coal, tanners and others, is specially solicited to these lands, containing large and available deposits of bituminous coal and coal iron in large quantities and of excellent quality, and covered with a primitive forest of hardwoods, hemlock and pine timber unsurpassed in the Eastern states, and possessing a soil equally productive with the best lands of the State of New-York.

Catalogues and pamphlets, containing maps with full descriptions, information and details desired, information will be furnished on application to the undersigned auctioneers, or to WILLIAM HAUKER, Secretary and Treasurer, at the office of the Company, No. 428 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

FREDERICK FRALEY, President.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
No. 139 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & BRO. WILL SELL by auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, at 11 o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 83 Liberty-st.:

Large set of china, paper mache and Parian ware, all of which has just been received from abroad, consisting of breakfast, dinner, dessert and tea sets, of porcelain china, coffee and teacups, with gilt edges, white and gilt vases of various sizes and patterns, elegant plain and polished Parian figures and groups, representing various subjects, Parian vases of various sizes, superb paper mache trays of assorted sizes, &c. We would call particular attention to this sale, all of which will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, Oct. 6.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF

Building Lots and Villa Sites,

AT PLAINFIELD PARK,

PLAINFIELD, N. J., WEST ADDITION.

FREE EXCURSION! REFRESHMENTS ON THE GROUND BEFORE THE SALE.

This magnificent property, three to five minutes from the depot, will be sold at auction by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., on the premises on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1868.

Plainfield, a city of 10,000 or 12,000 population, on the Central Railroad, one hour from New-York, is the most prosperous town in New-Jersey, is rapidly growing, has eight or ten churches, fine schools, charming society, splendid drives, good water, no chills and fever. Property is rapidly rising in value. TRAINS AT ALL HOURS; *cheaper commutation than by any other railroad running into New-York.* Persons doing business south of Canal-st. reach their homes in Plainfield in less time and cost than those living equal distances from New-York, on Hudson River and New-Haven Railroads. From Mountain-av. and Prospect-st. you get most superb views of the surrounding country.

An excursion train will leave foot of Liberty-st. for the sale on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1868. For further information, plots, free tickets, &c., apply to

HARRIOT VAIL & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, at Plainfield, N. J.,
And to the auctioneers,
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 77 Cedar-st., N. Y.

JAMES M. MILLER, AUCTIONEER.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF 128 ACRES IN

151 PLOTS,
AT FORT WASHINGTON,

PART OF THE ESTATE OF ISAAC DYCKMAN,

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, Oct. 14, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the celebrated

FORT GEORGE PROPERTY,

Consisting of 128 acres in 151 plots, extending from Broadway, on which it has a frontage of half a mile, to Harlem River, and from 192d-st. to 204th-st. The most desirable locations for suburban residences on the island are included in this tract. The plots are staked out, and men will be found on the ground every day to show visitors the property. SALE POSITIVE. Fifty per cent. may remain on mortgage. For maps and descriptive pamphlets apply to the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., or to Lockwood & Crosby, attorneys for executors, No. 133 Nassau-st.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., Auctioneer.

CHERRY HILL.

By A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.

Auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, positive sale of 500 building lots at Cherry Hill, 10 miles from New-York, in the suburbs of Hackensack. These lots are handsomely situated on high ground, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, are in the midst of handsome improvements, and are unexceptionable in every respect. The streets and avenues are thoroughly graded, sidewalks made and gutters established. Cherry Hill is a beautiful park of residences, forty-five minutes from New-York by rail, and within ten miles' drive of 42d-st. ferry. A special train by the Erie Railroad will leave the foot of Chambers-st. at 10:30 on the morning of the sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER.

KINGSLAND MANOR.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 50 VILLA PLOTS, (600 ACRES,) THE LARGEST ORIGINAL TRACT IN THE COUNTRY NOW TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, by order of E. W. Kingsland, Esq., executor of the estate of the late Gen. George Kingsland. The most attractive property ever offered at auction, consisting of 600 acres of magnificent land, all on grade for building purposes, situated one mile south of Rutherford station, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, seven miles from New-York, lying between the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, with superb views of the valleys of both rivers and of the bay and harbor of New-York. Newark bay, the Ramapo Mountains and the picturesque scenery of twenty or thirty miles around in every direction; eight ferries connect New-York with New-Jersey; seven of them railroads each way, commutation on 13½ cents per day. The Midland Railway Company have purchased the Elysian Fields at Hoboken, and their road, now being built, runs through this property. It is believed that no property of equal extent, beauty and value can be purchased within the United states. The title is the oldest in the country having been derived from grants of Oliver Cromwell to Mr. Kingsland's ancestors, who have ever since retained possession of it. The stone mansion for 170 years the residence of the family will be sold with a suitable portion of fine land. The sale is absolute and unlimited; 75 per cent. can remain on mortgage for 20 years if desired.

An excursion train will be provided and free tickets furnished the buyers for the sale.

N. B.—Refreshments on the ground previous to the sale.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Cor. Houston and Greene sts., (entrance on Greene,)
NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 24, 1868: P. O. Box 1,811.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1868, at 12 M., for the purchasing of condemned cannon, shot, shell,

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....Bocandé.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.....Duchesne...SATURDAY, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER SAINT LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North river, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 9 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11

From Pier No. 46 North river.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $35, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
OLMUTZ leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11

Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
SIBERIA.....Oct. 8 | SAMARIA.....Oct. 22
ALEPPO.....Oct. 15 | TRIPOLI.....Oct. 29

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low-est rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

OCT. 9.—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.

Steamer leaving Oct. 9 connects closely with steamer of 24th leaving San Francisco Nov. 2, 1868, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the dock, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 8TH AND 24TH OF EVERY MONTH,

or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.

OCT. 8.—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

OCT. 20.—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., No. 4 P. O. Box 4,586.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF ANTWERP will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, Oct. 3. Passengers will be required to be on board one hour before sailing. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax).TUESDAY, Oct. 6
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, Oct. 10
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$35
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$90 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by } 40 | St. John's, N. F., by } 30
Branch Steamer. } | Branch Steamer. }

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons *wishing to send for their friends.*

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
HIBERNIA.....Oct. 3 | COLUMBIA.....Oct. 24
EUROPA.....Oct. 10 | CALEDONIA.....Oct. 31
IOWA.....Oct. 17 | BRITANNIA.....Nov. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $30.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER,
Will leave SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamers

MISSOURI, Capt. WM. H. CROSS, via Nassau, Oct. 8.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Oct. 15.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 22,

at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 1.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Oct. 8.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Oct. 15.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMBERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. INGLEFIELD, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE

VIA
FERNANDINA ROUTE,
EVERY SATURDAY.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the A 1 steamship

FLAGG, Capt. HOFFMAN,

on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile, now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at ¼ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line. For freight or passage apply to
L. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 12 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

Freight received at all times under covered Pier.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT TO San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer SATURDAY, Oct. 10, and FRIDAY, Oct. 9. Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about four days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's steamers Oct. 8. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. ROBES, Passport Agent, 288 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
GEO. WASHINGTON, Gager.....SATURDAY, Oct. 10

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,
R. E. CROMWELL & CO., No. 58 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 8 at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 9 North River. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship MONTAREY will sail on the following Thursday.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—A New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The elegant sidewheel steamer SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DRAKE, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE

BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
T. M. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 8:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or can undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 6:15, Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 1, 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 2, 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th, 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 1, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 1, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 2d, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, 2d, 2 P. M.	Saturday, 3d, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 3d, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, 5th, 7:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare $2.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting with 6 and 11 P. M. trains on New-York Central, with 6 P. M. train on the Susquehanna, and with Troy without change, on arrival at Albany, by steamboat SENECA.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 1, the splendid steamboat SEAWANHAKA, Capt. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M., for the above-named places.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—On Oct. 5, 1868, the elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave the north side of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 8 and Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THORKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st. every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M., landing at 9 A. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR NEWBURG, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—The Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 886 6TH-AV.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, TO A SMALL FAMily, the lower part, three rooms deep and three rooms on third floor, of a handsome dwelling on De Kalb-av., second door east of Tompkins-av., north side; range, bath, gas, stationary tubs; location strictly first class; rent $40 per month; owner occupies the remainder of the house. Apply after 9 o'clock on the premises. Possession immediately if required.

TO LET—BASEMENT, PARLOR AND THIRD floor of a three-story brick house in Clymer-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., the owner reserving second floor and reserve board for himself and wife with the family occupying. Address Box No. 1,310 New-York Post Office.

THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE A front house for sale—Containing sixteen rooms, in good order; all modern improvements; delightfully situated in one of the best localities in South Brooklyn, near two lines of cars. Address A. B. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

TO LET—ON DE KALB-AV., BROOKLYN, A handsome dwelling-house, containing 13 rooms, water, gas, bath, &c.; lawn and garden; location strictly first-class; rent $1,000. Apply to THOS. WINTER, with Jas. G. Schofield, No. 16 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—FLOORS THROUGH, FOUR ROOMS, in the new single houses, four stories, Nos. 524, 526 and 528 West 37th-st., near 10th-av.; water and gas; chandeliers in parlors; rents, $26 to $30 per month. Inquire at No. 83 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—HOUSE IN 8TH-ST., WEST BLOOMingdale Road; 11 rooms; bath-room, gas, stable for horses and cow, coach-house, green-house, large garden. Inquire of CH. KRUSE, grocery, Bloomingdale Road, near 34th-st.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., A FURNISHED cottage for the Winter, from Nov. 1; is one hour's ride from New-York and five minutes' walk from depot. For terms, &c., address G. H. W., Box No. 671 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—FROM NOV. 1 TO MAY NEXT, A furnished house, with ten acres, on the Passaic River, in Passaic, eleven miles from New-York, and near Erie Railroad Depot. Rent low. WM. H. ROOME, No. 266 West 21st-st.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—FURNISHED house to let; three-story and basement, 25x60; just put in complete order; newly and elegantly furnished; rent $500 per month. Permits of
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 8½ Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE, basement and superb cellar; fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements; possession immediately. Apply on the premises, No. 55 Bergen-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn, or No. 34 Vine-st.

TO LET—IN A QUIET, CHRISTIAN FAMILY, two pleasant rooms, warmed by furnace; carriage-house, grounds well stocked; to let low to a responsible tenant. A. H. BARTLETT, No. 45 Dey-st.

TO LET—FIVE COMPLETELY FURNISHED houses, forty minutes from New-York by railroad, near depot; rent from $90 to $100 per month; hourly trains. JAMES E. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

WEST 47TH-ST.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO let; house and furniture new and of superior quality; rent low—$250 per month. Permits of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 8½ Pine-st.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS, TO A MAN AND wife, or small private family; house No. 77 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.; gas, hot and cold water in the rooms.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE STORE IN THE NATIONAL Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., Harlem. It has recently been fitted up as a first-class bakery, ice-cream and refreshment saloon, at a cost of $7,000. It offers an excellent opportunity to one with some capital and experience in the above business. Apply to SAMUEL DARLING, as the hall.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE MARBLE FIREproof building Nos. 52 and 54 Wall-st. Apply to the Janitor.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET IN PRIvate house. Apply at No. 206 5th-st., marble block, near 42d-st.

STABLE TO RENT.—THE LARGE STABLE No. 61 Great Jones-st.; possession at once. Apply to ASNEL L. ELY, No. 21 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL or Winter. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ACT PRUDENTLY!

Or you will go further, fare worse and pay more. See the choice PLOTS of the

MOUNT RUTHERFORD CO.,

At the Station, at
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.
40 minutes only.

For maps, terms, &c., apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 127 Broadway; CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 98 Liberty-st., Agents for the Company; or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent, Rutherford Park, N. J.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

For sale, first-class residences, cottages and farms, convenient to the City; also, choice building plots on favorable terms. Houses TO RENT or lease.

FRANCIS TOMES, Jr.,
S. HASTINGS GRANT,
No. 194 Broadway, opposite Dey-st.

LARGE ORANGE COUNTY FARM.—The farm of James Cromwell, (lately deceased,) situated about two miles from the station at Monroe, on the Erie Railroad, containing 413 acres of land, nearly all of which is under good state of cultivation, is now offered for sale, either with or without the stock, farming utensils, &c. The farm has all necessary buildings, is well fenced, thoroughly watered and highly productive, it having been occupied over fifty years by the deceased, who was one of the best practical farmers in the county. The location of the residence is such as to overlook nearly the entire farm, and is surpassed by few, if any, in the county.

There are now on the farm, in charge of tenants, about seventy-five cows and working teams. The milk selling from the place now amounts to over $500 per month, (delivered at station.)

An opportunity to get so large and productive a landed estate in Orange County is rarely offered.

For further particulars apply to
WM. A. SEAMAN (on the premises,)
JNO. CROMWELL, Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.
Or, J. T. CROMWELL, Highland Mills, Orange County, N. Y. } Executors.

Dated MONROE, Sept. 25, 1868.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON THE HUDson TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY HOUSE.—A family residing on the east bank of the Hudson, half an hour by train from 30th-st., wish to exchange their place for a first-class residence in the City. The house is of cut stone, built by day's work, two stories and a half high, with seven large rooms on each floor, and for solidity and elegance of construction, and beauty of position, is unsurpassed by any on the river. The grounds contain about ten acres, with a river frontage of over five hundred feet. The view commands the whole river from above Sing Sing to Staten Island. There is a large stone stable with seven stalls on the main floor; also green-house, ice-houses, gardener's cottage, &c. The house is supplied by water and gas, and heated by steam, and is thoroughly adapted for a Winter residence. The railway station, where eighteen trains stop daily, is within two minutes' walk of the house, but is entirely out of sight. Everything about the place is finished and in a high state of cultivation. The neighborhood is one of the best in the vicinity of New-York, and is entirely free from nuisances of every kind. If desired, the whole or a part of the furniture would be included in the exchange. Address the City house must be of extra size and in a first-class location. It is important that the stable should be elevated and healthy, and the house in good repair. A stable attached would be desirable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THE COUNTRY SEAT RECENTLY OWNED BY E. C. DELAVAN FOR SALE.—The property known as "Elmwood," formerly the residence of E. C. Delavan, Esq., situated in South Ballston, Saratoga County, N. Y., on the line of the New-York Central and Hudson River and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads, half way between Schenectady and Saratoga, with a fine mansion, furnished complete, with all the modern improvements, comfortable farm-houses and cottages, most convenient barns, outbuildings and stock-yards; as; complete as any in the country; 250 acres of land, 50 woodland and the remainder under a high state of cultivation. All stock, implements of husbandry and present crops to be sold, if desired, with the property. Good real estate in Albany taken in part payment. For particulars apply to the owner, at Delavan, No. 17 Columbia-st., corner of Chapel, Albany, N. Y., or to J. CADY, Esq., Schenectady Bank, Schenectady, N. Y.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS SEEKING INVESTMENTS OF REAL ESTATE.—For sale, on South Broad-st., Philadelphia, nearly 200 acres of land, in one plot, with a mile of fronts on Broad-st., intersected by streets and avenues, which are all laid out in the official City Map. Broad-st. is 113 feet wide, is opened up from Market-st. and runs through the heart of Philadelphia, northward ten miles of League Island, which is about three-quarters of a mile below. The above property is situated on what is adopted by the United States Government as a naval depot. Under a recent city ordinance the freight tracks are disappearing from Broad-st., and the lots upon it are fast appreciating. The property offered is about three-quarters of a mile below the built-up portions of the city.

For further particulars and information apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH EARLY POSSESSION—One of the most beautiful places within the surrounding suburbs of New-York. Mansion on high ground, with views of Sandy Hook, New-York City, Highlands of Neversink, &c. Dwelling about 8 feet and two-story extension. Elegant architecture and all modern improvements; forty minutes from Wall-st. by horse railroad. About one acre of ground. Price $45,000. For further particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Llewellyn Park, villa sites on property of A. P. Pillot, Esq., commanding a magnificent and unbroken panoramic view; fine old trees on premises, and surrounded by beautiful residences; ten minutes' walk from depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A farm of fifty-three acres, adjoining the village of Tarrytown; good dwelling-house, barn and outhouses; good orchard; stream of water running through the farm; recently occupied by Mr. Sutton. Also, to let, to H. D. MILDEBERGER, Executor, No. 80 Carmine-st., or to KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Large tracts and small houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 249 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT JERSEY CITY, A NICE brick three-story, basement and one-half, high-stoop house; gas, water, range, water-closets, &c., in perfect order; price $7,500. Apply on the premises, No. 220 South 3d-st., or of E. S. JOHNSON, No. 44 Nassau-st., New-York City.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED.—WANTED to purchase in the State of New-York, or Connecticut preferred, near a railroad, in or near a village, with about ten acres of ground, a house, &c., with good buildings thereon. Address H. S. MARLOR, 93 1-2-st., near 4th-av., New-York City.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A RESPONsible tenant, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, will all modern improvements. Would prefer to lease. Address, with location and all particulars, TENANT, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A LARGE brown-stone front house, on or near 5th or Madison-sq.; a liberal rent given; unexceptionable security and references offered; house agents need not apply. Address MADISON, care of Homer Morgan, 2 Pine-st.

A THREE OR FOUR-STORY HOUSE wanted, between 3d and 7th avs.; price not to exceed $16,000; $3,000 cash will be paid. Address SCHREIBER, No. 17 East 62d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, location between 14th and 40th and between 4th and 6th avs. Address G. L. RONALDS, No. 63 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A PRIvate family for the Winter; rent not over $400 per month. Address No. 160 West 25d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

APARTMENTS WANTED.—A GENTLEman, his wife and son wish a cheerful suite of apartments for the Winter, with board, on second floor of a good private house, Murray Hill or Fifth-av. parts. A small genteel family having more room than they require, and are willing to add three additional and unexceptionable persons into their family, may address "BRADER," care of Messrs. Sherman & Co., through the Post Office; references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.—TWO FAMILIES of cultivated taste are desired as boarders, in a private family, where real home comforts may be enjoyed; location, a few doors from Madison-square. Address, with full name or reference, GREENWOOD, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—A FAMILY OF LADIES WOULD like to board and care for a small family of children, or would board two or three elderly, quiet people; good substantial fare, and the comforts of a home; location twenty miles from the City, and easy of access. Address Miss SIMONSON, Mineola, Long Island.

NO. 122 WEST 13TH-ST., A FEW doors from 6th-av.—A private boarding-house will rent a handsome back parlor and extension; also, second floor, four rooms, en suite or separate, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house and location first-class.

BOARD WANTED—IN A QUIET, CHRISTian family and pleasant location, for two adults, father and daughter; one room with fire and one smaller, adjoining, or on same floor; terms not over $25. Address ASTOR, Station D, Bible House.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—IN A small family where home comforts may be enjoyed; good location; No. 117 East 31st-st., near 4th-av.; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. For particulars, inquire of W. C. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

PARTIES DESIRING A HANDSOMELY furnished floor, with private table, in a private house on 5th-av., above 20th-st., may address A. Y. W., Station D, Bible House.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ROOMS TO let, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished, can have them filled by leaving them in charge of the Board Exchange, No. 534 Broadway, Room 5, up stairs.

NO. 133 EAST 30TH-ST., FIRST DOOR from Lexington-av.—A private family living in their own house will let a third story front room to one or two gentlemen; reference given and required.

HARLEM.—NO. 168 127TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D and 4th avs., rooms to let, with board, single and en suite.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS ON THIRD floor to let, with board; house first class; references. Apply at No. 116 West 41st-st.

NO. 34 EAST 19TH-ST.—ENTIRE FLOOR to let, with private table, to a family or party of gentlemen; no other boarders; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET AN elegant suite of furnished rooms to gentlemen, without board. Apply after 5 P. M. at 143 East 26th-st.

NO. 56 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—A suite of rooms, with gas and bath, for one or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., 297.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMEly furnished rooms to let, with private table; references.

NO. 53½ ELDRIDGE-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let, without board, a neatly furnished room with fireplace and gas.

NO. 11 EAST 19TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH good board, a large pleasant front room, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD, AT NO. 108 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 12 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Suite on second floor, three rooms communicating, and front parlor and bedroom on third floor, some communicating, all with ample closets, to let, with or without board, with or without private table.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUpying a first-class house up town, in an excellent neighborhood, would like to rent a large room to a young gentleman, (or two if they are friends,) or a young married couple, who would desire an agreeable home, and would furnish satisfactory reference. Address A. W. C., Box No. 5,582 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFERING A superior accommodations, would rent, with board, a suite of well-furnished rooms on the third floor of a first-class brown-stone house; location, Lexington-av. and Central Park. Address LEXINGTON, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING TWO large, pleasant, well-furnished rooms to spare, with gas, bath, &c., would like to meet with gentlemen or two gentlemen and their wives to board, who would appreciate a good table and home comforts. Apply at No. 2.3 East 51st-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISHES TO Arent a room or a room and bed-room in the third story, without board, to a single gentleman or to two friends; the situation is pleasant and convenient. Apply at No. 114 East 22d-st.

WINTER BOARD IN A WARM FASHIONable house, with all improvements; first-class neighborhood. No. 319 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Board for young men at reasonable prices. One beautiful suite of unfurnished rooms.

BOARDING—NO. 21 8TH-AV.—THIS SPLENdid mansion is now refurnished throughout, and is now opened as a first-class private boarding-house; rooms en suite; also single rooms; references exchanged.

A FEW BOARDERS WANTED AT NO. 119 2d-av., near 7th-st.; three very fine rooms on third floor, with hot and cold water, gas, &c.; reasonable terms will be offered to respectable parties; references exchanged.

NO. 56 (OLD NO.) EAST 26TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av.—Handsomely furnished suite of rooms on the first floor, and large front room on the second floor, with closets, hot and cold water, baths, &c., to let with first-class board.

TO LET—WITH BOARD ON 8TH-ST., AN ELEgant suite of rooms; also, large front room; private table if preferred; liberal terms required and references exchanged. Address "A. A.," at P. S. Wynkoop & Son's, No. 108 Fulton-st.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

NO. 215 EAST 10TH-ST., A FEW DOORS from 2d-av.—Furnished rooms on the second and third floors to rent with board, to gentlemen and their families, or single gentlemen; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An entire parlor floor to let, with or without

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Third Day of the New-York Episcopal Convention—Troubles in the Mount Vernon Church—The Proposed Federate Council.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New-York met again at 9 A. M. yesterday. The usual religious services preceded the transaction of business.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. C. T. HOFFMAN, was referred:

Resolved, That the Trustees or Treasurers of the several funds, reporting to this Convention, or subject to its direction, be and they are hereby requested for the future to deposit with the New-York Life and Trust Company, or some other institution of undoubted credit in the City of New-York, upon the best rate of interest which they can obtain therefor, such moneys as they now hold, or as may hereafter come into their hands belonging to such funds respectively; all such moneys, however, to be deposited in the same institution while remaining in good credit, but in separate accounts, in the names of the respective funds, and to be subject to be drawn for at sight by their respective Trustees or Treasurers, as heretofore, for reinvestment or other purposes.

Rev. Dr. DIX presented the report of the Theological Seminary, and recommended the Trustees elect to the General Convention for confirmation.

TRINITY CHURCH, MOUNT VERNON.

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, Chairman of a special committee appointed to examine whether the delegates from Trinity Church, Mount Vernon, were entitled to seats, presented a long report, the substance of which was that a dispute had occurred between Rev. W. S. COFFEY, the rector, and his church-wardens and vestry. The latter had resolved that the connection between the rector and themselves, and after due consideration the Bishop confirmed the action of the vestry. In 1867 an election was held for church-wardens and vestrymen, and said election was hotly contested. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and the plaintiffs were declared duly elected. In 1868 there was no contest, and the then incumbents appointed Rev. CHARLES SEYMOUR as rector, which action was also approved by the Bishop. A resolution recognizing the delegates was presented. Dr. HAIGHT closed by eulogizing warmly Rev. Mr. COFFEY. Rev. Mr. COFFEY made a long personal explanation with regard to the troubles in Trinity Church, Mount Vernon. He charged that perjury was committed before the Court, and proceeded to state that the church was taken forcible possession of and this falsehood put upon the door: "This church closed for repairs." He said his congregation was at the door, but was refused admission by these insolent. He then gave his congregation the Benediction and dismissed them. On Easter evening he was served with an injunction not to officiate, and also enjoined not to hold an election. This he considered interfering with his constitutional rights. Mr. COFFEY at great length argued that the election of Mr. SEYMOUR was illegal, and that he (the speaker) had been improperly dismissed from the charge of Trinity Church. He claimed, also, that the decision of the Bishop was not final, as stated in the report, because the act of the vestry in dismissing him was illegal. He asked if the Convention was prepared to say that a vestry could meet without the presence of the rector; was it prepared to sanction the lawless act of a set of men who prevented a rector from entering his church and obtaining an injunction to prevent him from performing his duties. He now asserted that the delegates who had received a certificate were ineligible, inasmuch as it had not the name of the legal rector, nor the gentleman who claimed to be the legal rector, and because CHAS. SEYMOUR could not be the legal rector, as he had not been confirmed at the time.

A long discussion ensued. Mr. SEYMOUR said he was willing to submit the whole matter to the Convention, on the report of the Committee, without further debate.

Mr. HAMILTON FISH said the matter had been heard before the Committee for nearly three hours. The Convention had nothing whatever to do with the legal aspects of the case, and the only question before it was as to the right of the delegates, who claimed to be so, to seats on the floor. The statute recognized the right of a vestry to elect. He thought that the Supreme Court had settled the question, and that the Convention could not review the decision of the Supreme Court, and could not pass on the matter at all. Mr. COFFEY was dismissed, Mr. SEYMOUR was inducted, and that action was confirmed by the ecclesiastical authority.

Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON spoke strongly in favor of the rights of Mr. COFFEY, while declaring that the case was already decided against him by the action of the Bishop. Mr. COFFEY, he said, had, with his own money, erected the church in Mount Vernon. He claimed that according to the office of institution, neither the vestry nor the laity had power to sever the connection; the only arbiter and judge was the Bishop. He would inquire if these parties had submitted the matter to their arbiter and judge. Although in favor of Mr. COFFEY, he must approve of the report of the Committee that the decision of the Bishop is final, and though it may have been given by mistake. He (Dr. V.) had asked the Bishop whether he had admitted and recognized Rev. CHAS. SEYMOUR as rector of Mount Vernon, and the answer was "Yes;" that settled the question. He now asked the Bishop if he had given his decision as final arbiter.

The Bishop said he awaited the report of the Committee and gave his decision in accordance with their view.

Dr. VINTON asked if Mr. SEYMOUR was not then rector.

The Bishop said that question was not before the house. In explanation he said he wished to say a word before the matter came to a vote. He spoke in the highest terms of Mr. COFFEY, who had worked hard in his capacity of rector of the parish of Eastchester, and also his endeavors to establish a congregation in Mount Vernon, whether as temporary rector or not he would not discuss. With regard to himself a canon on this subject had been introduced, and the Bishop tried to amend it, but unlikily for him some one said the sympathy of the Bishop would be with the laity, as he slept in their bed and ate at their table. [Laughter.] He had intended to let the canon pass, but after that he made a clean breast of it. The consequence was that the canon went out unpassed and there is no canon on the subject. He considered it as dangerous to make a separation between clergy and congregation too easy, as it would be to do so in the case of man and wife. Again, he succeeded in stopping a bill from passing in the Legislature on this subject. With regard to his action in the present instance he would say nothing.

The resolution was then adopted.

THE FEDERATE COUNCIL.

The report in favor of Federate Councils of the dioceses of the several States was called up by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT. The plan submitted by the Committee was as follows:

1. Whenever the General Convention shall have passed a canon authorizing the formation of a Federate Council of the dioceses within this State, the Bishop of the mother diocese, with the assent of the major part of the Bishops of the other dioceses, shall call the Primary Council of the several dioceses.

2. The said Primary Council shall take order as to the organization of the Federate Council of the said dioceses, and as to all the necessary regulations for the conduct thereof.

3. The said Primary Council shall consist:

1. Of the Bishops of the several dioceses within the limits of the State of New-York.

2. Of the eight Clerical and Lay Deputies from each of the dioceses, to be appointed by the Conventions of said dioceses respectively.

4. In the said Primary Council the Bishops, the clergy and the laity shall vote by orders; and no action shall be valid without the concurrence of a majority of each order voting separately. And no plan of a permanent organization shall be binding upon any diocese unless with the consent of the Bishop and Convention of said diocese.

5. In the event of the establishment by the said Primary Council of a Federate Council, or Synodical Union of the several dioceses within the State, such Federal Council or Synodical Union shall have full power to consult on all matters pertaining to the common interests of the said dioceses, and to enact all laws necessary thereto, not inconsistent with or repugnant to the constitution and canons of the General Convention of this Church, or to the Book of Common Prayer.

Hon. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, of Albany, asked that this matter be postponed. This gave rise to much discussion, in which Mr. PRUYN, SAML. B. RUGGLES and others took part. Mr. PRUYN finally withdrew his motion. At this point Bishop GREEN, of Mississippi, entered and took a seat near Bishop POTTER. All the members of the Convention arose and remained standing while he passed up the aisle. The debate with regard to Federate Councils was continued at much length by Mr. HAMILTON FISH in favor of it, and Hon. J. V. L. PRUYN against it. Mr. PRUYN could not see what there was for the Federate Council to do.

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT said the Convention last year had resolved that there should be Federate Councils, and they had not certainly done so without a clear idea that there was plenty for Federate Councils to do. He declared that there was necessity for such a Council on account of the relations of the Church to the State. It was difficult often to get acts of importance to the Church passed by the Legislature. If the State of New-York was broken up into four or five dioceses and had no Federate Council, and one diocese wanted some act passed, which it would not urge on the ground that the whole Episcopal Church of the State desired it, it would often be exceedingly difficult to get any such enactment.

In reply to a question from Mr. PRUYN, Dr. HAIGHT said that after the dioceses gave authority to the Federate Council that authority would be perpetuated. He dwelt upon the evils of Church legislation. He combatted the view that the Federate Council would interfere with the powers of the General Convention. It was expressly provided that such interference should be avoided. He also argued against the assumption that the tendency of such action as that proposed was to reproduce the ancient evils of the Church, and to introduce the one-man power.

Judge RUGGLES was in favor of striking out that portion of the plan prepared by the Committee which gives the Federate Council legislative and judicial powers.

Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY also argued against the powers conferred by the fifth section of the plan proposed by the Committee, and quoted Bishop WHITE'S opinion that such powers should not be conferred. In reply to Dr. HAIGHT'S remarks with regard to the one-man power, he should make a few remarks. As a specimen of the one-man power, he adduced the declaration in the part of the Right Reverend Bishop, now presiding, that he would vote every name save of a certain character that was not introduced by himself. Now, there was an instance of the one-man power.

The speaker was called to order. The Bishop expressed the hope that he should be allowed to proceed.

Dr. MONTGOMERY said he should maintain his rights as a speaker on this floor. He dwelt at length upon the instances in history of an exercise of the one-man power to the injury of the Church. He repeated the question that had been already asked—Of what use was this proposed Council? Why could not committees be appointed by the dioceses who, without possessing legislative powers, could report providing for the right to stop work should a strike occur.

It was announced that those present had as many hands at work as they needed at ten hours a day, and after a reiteration of the usual resolution to employ none but ten-hour men, an adjournment took place subject to call of the Executive Committee.

Fair of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society at Waverly.

Yesterday was the last day of the Fair of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society at Waverly. Notwithstanding the threatening state of the weather the Fair was well attended, though not so largely as on previous days. At 1:30 P. M. Hon. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, in company with Gen. HALSTED and the other officers of the Society, proceeded from the President's tent to the music-stand, whence Mr. BRADLEY delivered a somewhat lengthy but interesting address.

On the conclusion of Mr. BRADLEY'S address the list of awards was read. For thoroughbred horses, Mr. JUDSON STYLES and Mr. R. A. BALL, of Rodoken, carried off the first and second prizes. For horses of all work, Mr. F. T. METCOMBS and F. BARLOW were the successful competitors. Mr. N. MOONEY was awarded a premium for the best team of matched coach horses, and Mr. MILLER, of Newark, for the best saddle horse. C. C. CRAPIN, of Newark, took a prize as the best boy rider. J. J. CONWAY, of Newark, took a premium for the best road horse, and also the second prize for the fastest horse in road wagon, Mr. FIELD, of Newark, taking the first prize. Mr. J. A. BALL, of Hoboken, took the first prize for the fastest running horse.

For cattle, Mr. C. HUNTER, of Waverly, took the prize for the best short-horn cow, and Mr. OLMSTEAD for the best Devon bull. For Ayrshires, Messrs. J. S. BALDWIN and UNDERHILL were awarded premiums. For heifer calves, Alderneys, Messrs. FENNER and JOHNSON took prizes, and for natives and crosses, Mr. C. H. SHINER, of Haddonfield, took nearly all the premiums. For oxen and fat steers, Mr. H. M. OLMSTEAD took three prizes. D. LONG, of Elizabeth, T. H. SMITH and T. HUNT, were awarded prizes for poultry.

The arrangements for the fair were well conducted, and the officials intelligent and courteous.

Investigation of the Alleged Revenue Frauds.

Attorney-General EVARTS and Representatives VAN WYCK, HALSEY, BENTON and RANDALL, of the Sub-Committee on Retrenchment, met at the Astor House yesterday, to investigate the alleged frauds in the Revenue Department. Mr. JESCKELS was not present. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors, in the rooms occupied by Mr. BINCKLEY, the person who was instrumental in causing the investigation to be made. It is understood that the testimony of the witnesses examined was not of special interest. The examination will be continued to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK.—The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine there will be music on the Mall to-day, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PROGRAMME OF MARCH.

1. Overture, "Italien in Algieri".....Rossini
2. March, "Norma War March".....Belini
3. Potpourri, "This and That".....Dodworth

PART II.

4. Waltz, "Comet".....Lanner
5. Grand Selection, "Robinson Crusoe"....Offenbach
6. March, "The Warrior".....Kockiller
7. Overture, "Jubel".....Von Weber

PART III.

8. Polka, "Cuckoo".....Herzog
9. Quadrille, "Herold".....Strauss
10. March, "Thou Art Far Away".....Millard
11. Galop, "Sleigh Bell".....Kuhner
12. Finale, "The Union."

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.—Metropolitan Fire Marshal BRACKETT made a report yesterday to the Board of Police, on the number of fires occurring in this City during the month of September. According to his statistics there were seventy-four alarms of fire, four of which were of incendiary origin, nineteen still alarms, and thirteen false alarms. In twenty-five instances the loss was less than $100; in six, between $100 and $1,000; in seven, between $1,000 and $5,000; in four, between $5,000 and $10,000, and in three the loss rose above $10,000. The aggregate losses on stocks and contents was $239,537, and $56,611 on buildings, making a grand total of $296,148. The aggregate insurances upon buildings in which fires occurred was $203,149, and on stock and contents, $428,923; total, $632,072.

THE DUANE-STREET FIRE—INSURANCES.—The following is a correct list of the insurance of Messrs. C. PECK & CO., who occupy the third floor of the premises, No. 96 Duane-street, damage by fire on Thursday night, when they sustained a loss of $1,000: Commonwealth, $4,000; Baltic, $3,000; Mechanics' and Trader's, $2,000; Stuyvesant, $2,000; Commerce, $4,000; Rowley, $2,500; Adriatic, $2,500; Star, $3,000, and Williamsburgh, $2,000—total $10,000.

CHURCH CONSECRATION.—The consecration of the Church corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, recently bought by the "German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthews," (formerly of Walker-street,) will take place to-morrow. The sermon will be delivered at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. ADELBERG, of Albany, and at 7:30 P. M. by G. F. KNUBEL, D. D., of the Church of the Holy Trinity of this City.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Ex-Governor S. E. CHURCH, of Albion, and Bishop GREEN, of Mississippi, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. W. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, Hon. GORDON MONGES, of Philadelphia, and Hon. W. N. STRONG, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. J. F. RICH, of the Boston *Advertiser*, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN at the New-York Hospital, over the body of THOMAS MCQUINCY, a rigger, whose death was the result of injuries sustained on the 29th ult. by a fall from the masthead of the ship *General McClellan*, in the East River. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 36 years of age.

CITY CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.—Mr. SWEENEY, City Chamberlain, has deposited in the Broadway Bank the sum of $1,057 45 as the net interest, for the month of September, on moneys belonging to the City and County in his custody. This, added to previous deposits, makes a total of $2,367 23.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Mr. DAVID B. MELLISH will deliver a lecture on the subject of temperance before the Father Matthew T. A. B. Society No. 5, at the wigwam in Forty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue, to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 7:30 o'clock.

MINOR ITEMS.—An attempt was made yesterday to set fire to the premises No. 205 East Fifty-second-street, as flames were discovered among some rags in the basement, occupied by ANTHONY DUGROW. No damage was occasioned....An old wall, at No. 20 Pearl-street, fell on WILLIAM MACK, a laborer, and so seriously injured him that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital....A fire occurred in I. OPPENHEIMER'S, at No. 404 East Houston-street, yesterday, caused by a defective flue. Damage $100; insured in the Germania and Knickerbocker Companies....LAVINIA LUTKINS, aged 2 years, fell from a third story, at Yonkers, and sustained dangerous injuries....EDWARD MCNAMARA, of No. 8 Baxter-street, fell through the skylight of the American News Company's building, No. 121 Nassau-street, and was severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue....The rear and front windows of the Atlantic Bank, No. 142 Broadway, were found open on Thursday by the Police, and then secured. Nothing had seemingly been removed....BERNARD CASSIDY, of No. 527 West Twenty-sixth-street, fell from his couch at the foot of East Thirty-fourth-street, and sustained severe injuries on the head. Taken to Bellevue....A huge pile hammer fell on the leg of MICHAEL MONAHAN, at the foot of East Tenth-street, thereby fracturing the limb. He was taken home to No. 626 Ninth-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KING'S COUNTY SUPERVISORS.—The Supervisors of King's County met yesterday. Supervisor HOWELL presented a report of the expenses incurred in the improvement of the buildings of the Lunatic Asylum. There have been paid out $99,419 96, of which $88,000 has been paid to contractors, $2,500 to architects, and $8,419 96 for extra work. The amount of loan authorized was $186,000. The contracts entered into amount to $150,650. There will require to be raised for a new heating apparatus, $95,000. There remains in the hands of the Committee, $35,518 04, and the cost will exceed the amount authorized by $95,000, which was duly authorized to be raised. Supervisor BLOOD, of the Law Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the Committee on General Taxes to assess and raise $21,875 for building the Newtown Creek Bridge, which was adopted. It was resolved that the County Treasurer be directed to issue certificates of indebtedness for the amount of $110,000, necessary to erect workshops, &c., on the Penitentiary grounds, and that the Board petition the next Legislature for an act authorizing the County to issue bonds for the amount.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—From the twenty-fifth annual report of the Association for improving the condition of the poor in Brooklyn, it appears that the receipts last year amounted to $27,086 86, and the disbursements to $26,796 05. The number of families relieved during the year was 4,500, consisting of 16,000 persons, and involving 9,156 visits.

NATURALIZATION IN THE COUNTY COURT.—Two hundred and fifty persons have been naturalized in the Kings County Court since the work began a few weeks ago.

NEW-JERSEY.

ESCAPED.—Three boys, named respectively BURNS, GORMAN and CAHILL, were recently convicted of an assault on the Captain of a canal boat and his wife. BURNS was ordered five months' imprisonment, but in consequence of subsequent misconduct in Court got a year in State Prison. While awaiting removal to jail he managed to escape, and has not since been heard of.

INQUEST.—In the inquest held at Orange, Wednesday, on the body of BRIDGET WILLIAMS, killed by a train of the Morris and Essex Railroad, the jury found the woman was struck by the locomotive while she was lying on the track, and exonerated the Company.

INDICTED.—The Grand Jury of the Essex County Courts have indicted the Corporations of West Orange, South Orange, Clinton, Irvington, Villaburn, Livingston, and Newark, for keeping roads in a bad condition.

BURGLARY AND LARCENY.—Late on Thursday night burglars broke into the residence of Mr. SKINNER, Cherry-street, East Orange. Over $150 worth of property was taken.

ALIVE YET.—JOHN REILLY, the victim of the recent stabbing affray in Jersey City, is still alive and doing well, though wounded in half a dozen places.

RAILROAD.—The continuation of the Horse Railroad, between Bloomfield and Montclair, is progressing rapidly.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 2.

The Bank Statement was made public this morning. The amount of bullion on hand is 54,006,69.f. less than last week.

The Bourse closed firm last evening. Rentes, 69f. 30c., or 5c. higher than last report.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 2—11:15 A. M.

The money market is quiet. Consols 94¾ for both money and the account. American Securities are firmer and decidedly higher. The following are the opening figures:

United States Five-twenty Bonds.....73¾
Illinois Centrals.....96¾
Erie Shares.....32¾

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 2.

COTTON—The Cotton market is active and tending upward. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾d. The total sales of the week, ending last evening, were 95,000 bales, of which 10,000 were taken for export and 9,000 on speculation. The stock on hand is estimated at 424,000 bales, including 107,000 bales American.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS—The market is unchanged.

HAVRE, Friday, Oct. 2.

The Cotton market closed active last evening. Tres Ordinaire has advanced to 130f. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 2.

Sugar is firm but unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 2—1:20 P. M.

American Securities are quiet and steady at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty bonds.....74
Erie Railway shares.....30¾
Illinois Centrals.....96¾

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 2—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is buoyant, and prices have advanced ¼d. ₱ lb. The last sales were made at 10¾d. for Middling Uplands, and 10¾d. for Middling Orleans. There is considerable more activity, and the sales of the day, it is thought, will reach 18,000 bales.

The total stock of Cotton at sea, bound to this port, is estimated at 581,000 bales, of which 6,000 are from the United States.

HAVRE, Friday, Oct. 2.

COTTON—The market is buoyant. Tres Ordinaire has advanced to 135f. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 2—2:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is buoyant at an advance of ¼d. ₱ lb. The following are the quotations:

Middling Uplands.....10¾d.
Middling Orleans.....10¾d.

There is some business doing in Cotton to arrive; sales of Middling Uplands being made at 10¾d. ₱ lb.

TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. Red Wheat has declined 3d, and is now quoted 10s. 7d. ₱ cental.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 2—5 P. M.

American Securities closed firm.

United states Five-Twenty Bonds.....74¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....97
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares..40¾

FRANKFORT, Friday, Oct. 2.

United States Bonds have been excited to-day; quoted at 76¾@76¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 2.

The Bourse opened at a decline; rentes 69f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 2—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed buoyant at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands.....10¾d.
Middling Orleans.....10¾d.

The sales of the day foot up 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—Mixed Western, 26s. ₱ quarter. Other articles unchanged.

HAVRE, Friday, Oct. 2—Evening.

Cotton is scarce. Tres Ordinaire, 130f.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 2—5 P. M.

Sugar, to arrive, 26s. 9d. @26s.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 2—6 P. M.

Common Rosin is quoted at 5s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 26s.

ANTWERP, Friday, Oct. 2.

Petroleum—The market is flat.

HAVANA, Friday, Oct. 2.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day: SUGAR—The market is dull; Nos. 10 to 12 are quoted 7¾@8 reals ₱ arrobe; Nos. 13 to 15 at 8¾@10 reals; Muscovados dull; fair to good Refining, 7 reals. Lard is nominal. Coffee for tierce, and 22½c. in 25 lb. tins. FLOUR is steady at $11 50@$12 5... HAMS, 22c. ₱ lb. for dry salted, and 24c. for Sugar-cured. LUMBER, $28 ₱ 1,000 feet for White Pine, and $20 for Pitch Pine. HAY, $3@$3 5 ₱ 8 bale of 250 lbs. Exchange—On London, 13¾@14¾ ₱ cent. premium; on United States, 30 days sight, in currency, 26@26 ₱ cent discount; on United States, 60 days sight, in Gold, 36@36½ ₱ cent. premium; short sight, in gold, 3½@4¾ ₱ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 2.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON heavy. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $5 50@$6 00; Extra, $6 70@$7; Double Extra, $8 50. Treble Extra to Fancy, $9@$12 50. WHEAT—Low Prime to strictly Prime Fall, $1 40@2 05; Choice to Fancy do., $2 10@2 30; Good to Choice Spring, $1 40@1 55. CORN firm at 95c.@99c. OATS dull at 55c.@55c. for Black and Mixed, and 56c.@56c. for White. BARLEY dull at $1 70@1 80. Good to Prime Choice Spring, $1 50 for choice Fall. RYE unchanged at $1 19@$1 23. PORK firm at $28. Dry Salted SHOULDERS 12c. CLEAR RIBS, 15c. BACON unchanged; Shoulders, 12½c.@12¾c.; Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Rib, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c.@16¼c. for old and new. LARD quiet at 20c. for choice Keg; sales of 50 tierces Prime Steam, seller's option to the 15th of October, at 14c. WHISKY firm at $1 55. CATTLE steady at $2 50@$6 25 for interior to choice. RECEIPTS—For 3,200 obls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 1,200 bushels; Barley, 6,500 bushels; Rye, 4,500 bushels.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 2

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 220,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels; Flour, 20,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 146,000 bushels; Flour, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 16¼c.; Corn, 14c.; Oats, 9¼c. to New-York. FLOUR dull: No. 1 City Ground Spring, $8 50. WHEAT quiet; sales 4,000 bushels Racine at $1 30; 13,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 30; 7 5 0 bushels Spring, per sample, at $1 25; 15,000 bushels Green Bay Spring at $1 50. CORN dull; sales 30,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed at $1 01, closing buyers and sellers 1c. apart. OATS quiet; sales 20,000 bushels Western at 62c.; small lots at 62½c. @63c. RYE quiet; sales 1,000 bushels Western at $1 32. BARLEY firm; sales of 2,000 bushels Canadian at $1. SEED nominal at $3 25 for Illinois Timothy; 85c @90c. for Clover. HIGHWINES dull at $1 34. MESS PORK, $30 50 for heavy. LARD, 19c.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 2.

Exchange on New-York unsettled at $1 50@$2 discount ₱ thousand buying to par selling. FLOUR steady and active; spring Extras, $6@$8. WHEAT firm and in good demand at $1 40@$1 43¾ for No. 1, and $1 30@$1 35 for No. 2; since Change No. 2 sold at $1 37½. CORN quiet at a decline of 2½c. since yesterday; sales of No. 1 at 85¾c.@86c., No. 2 at 85c.@85¾c. OATS dull at 50¾c.@ 50¾c. RYE firmer; sales of No. 1 at $1 18@$1 19; at $1 15. BARLEY steady at an advance of 5c.@6c.; sales at $1 80 for No. 2 in store. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK $26 75@$26; Short Rib Middles $14. Dry Salted Shoulders held at 12c.; buyers offer 10¾c. LARD firm and inactive at 18c. BEEF CATTLE moderately active; nice bullocks $6@$6 50; common to fair $4@$4 75. Fat HOGS are in fair demand; Common dull and heavy; Fair to Prime $8 50@$9 50.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 2.

FLOUR is 25c. lower; sales 1,890 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $10 for Amber Winter; $11 for White; $12 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 17½@$1 80. CORN quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 10. BARLEY dull; sales, 9,500 bushels up-lake Canada at $1 87. CORN MEAL $2 50 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $26 ₱ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—On Wheat, 13c.; Corn and Barley, 11½c.; Oats, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 75 to the tinsdon. LAKE IMPORTS—1,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Barley and 1,750,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—400 bbls. Flour, 14,900 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Barley, and 1,285,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 2.

COTTON active and advanced; Middling, 24½c.; sales 2,600 bales; receipts, 2,977 bales; sales of the week, 50,000 bales; receipts, 17,600 bales; exports, coastwise 3,964 bales; Liverpool, 4,700 bales, continent 1,905 bales; stock on hand, 38,143 bales. Sterling Exchange, 148½@149; New-York sight, ½ discount. Gold, 38¾. SUGAR rather dull and weak; Common grades, 12¾c.@13¾c. in boxes 11¾c.@12¾c. in hhds. MOLASSES, by the cargo, 31½c.@33c. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $6 50@$6 75; Choice, $10 50@$12 50. CORN advancing at 83c. HAY $23@$24 50. BRAN $1 17½. MESS PORK steady at $30 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@16½c. LARD—Tierce, 19¾c., Keg 21¾.

TOLEDO, Friday, Sept. 2.

FLOUR—White Wheat, $10 75; Spring, $8. WHEAT Sales of Extra White at $2 18; White Indiana, $2; Michigan, $2; Amber, $1 87. CORN declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 96c. OATS steady; No. 1 and Michigan, 56c.; No. 2, 55c. RYE unchanged at $1 26 for No. 1, and $1 20 for No. 2. BARLEY steady; Canada, $2 03 for State. FREIGHTS dull at 5c. to Buffalo. RECEIPTS, 4,200 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Rye, 8,500 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,400 bushels Wheat, 1,800 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 2.

FLOUR dull; Family, $9@$10 25. WHEAT dull; No. 1 offered at $1 95. CORN quiet but firm at $1 05 for Ear and Shelled. RYE dull at $1 35 for No. 1. OATS quiet at 61c. for No. 1. BARLEY firm at $2 20 for State, and $2 30 for Canada. MESS PORK firm at $29 50. LARD firm at 19¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16c. HAMS at 19c.@19½c. BULK MEATS quiet but firm; Shoulders, 10¾c.@11c.; Sides, 14c. BUTTER firm and unchanged. EGGS dull at 21c. COTTON—Middling, 26c. WHISKY dull. Gold, 140¾ buying. New-York Exchange 1-16 premium, selling.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 2.

COTTON quiet; Middlings, 26¾c.@27¾c. PETROLEUM unsettled: Crude, 21c.; Refined, 30½c. SUGAR firm. MOLASSES—A cargo Trinidad sold at 47c. FLOUR less active; Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; Extras, $6@$8 50; Northwestern Extra Family, $9@$9 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $9 75@$11 75. WHEAT—Small business; Red, $2 30@$2 35; White, $2 40@$2 45. RYE, 90c. CORN very quiet; Yellow, $1 26; Mixed Western, $1 24. OATS dull at 70c.@73c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged.

MOBILE, Friday, Oct. 2.

COTTON in good general demand; market opened at inside and closed at outside figures; sales, 1,600 bales Middlings, 25¾c.@26c.; receipts, 691 bales; exports, 730 bales; sales of the week, 4,750 bales. Receipts—5,177 bales. Exports—foreign, none; coastwise, 1,131 bales. Stock on hand, 12,437 bales. Freights—Steam, ¾; sail, 11-16; coastwise, ½.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 2.

TOBACCO firm with a small business; Lugs to Fair Leaf, $4@$13 65. Superfine FLOUR, $6 75. WHEAT, $1 60@$2. CORN in bulk, 82c.@83c. OATS, 50c. RYE, $1 35. HAY—Prime, $18. COTTON, 24½c.@25c. MESS PORK, $29@$29 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c., packed. LARD, 20c.@20½c. for tierces.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Oct. 2.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 45 for No. 1, and $1 37 for No. 2. OATS steady at 53c. for No. 2. CORN declined 2c.; sales at 94c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 131,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—300 bbls. Flour, 172,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 2.

COTTON very firm and advancing; Middling, 26¾c. FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull; sales Prime to Choice Red at $2 @$2 05. CORN firm: White, $1 20@ $1 22. OATS firm at 55c.@56c. RYE firm at $1 @@$1 05. SEEDS unchanged. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Oct. 2.

COTTON nominally 23c.@23¾c.; receipts, 600 bales; exports, 320 bales; receipts of the week, 2 100 bales; exports, 1,420 bales; stock, 1,181 bales. FLOUR dull. CORN, $1. OATS, 55c. HAY, $25. BACON, 12c.@13c. MESS PORK, $28. BACON firm; Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.

GALVESTON, Friday, Oct. 2.

COTTON—Receipts, 2,271 bales; exports to New-Orleans, 7 bales; sales, 1,979 bales; Stock on hand, 4,634 bales; closed to Ordinary, 24½c.; holders asking higher figures.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Oct. 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 39c. ROSIN firm; Strained, $1 70; Extra No 2 at $1 75. TAR firm at $2 60. COTTON—Middling, 25c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Oct. 2.

COTTON—Market firm; sales 300 bales; receipts, 671 bales; Middling, 26c; sales of the week, 2,000 bales; receipts, 2,351 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Oct. 2.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 3 483 bales; sales, 2,341 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,636 bales; stock on hand, 2,497 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Oct. 2.

The receipts of COTTON for the week ending this morning are 7,249 bales. The exports coastwise, 7,031 bales. Stock on hand, 6,016 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Oct. 2.

COTTON firm, but in light demand; Middling 24½c. @25c.; sales 183 bales; receipts, 260 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 2.

Stocks active; Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 47½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾. Gold, 140.

[Advertisement.]

If you want a good Piano, Melodeon, or Organ, go to WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, where you will find Chickering's, Waters', Steinway's, Carhart's, and other first-class instruments, at bargains for cash, or on monthly installments, or you can rent from 6 to 12 months, and the rent be applied if purchased.

[Advertisement.]

DUCKS BRING AN ENORMOUS PRICE OF LATE.—A "duck" of a bonnet, a "duck" of a shawl, and a "duck" of a parasol cost about $500. The exception that establishes the rule is that a gentleman can buy a "duck" of a hat at BROKAW'S, 512 Broadway, stylish, comfortable and becoming, at the low price of $5.

[Advertisement.]

No house can be robbed when protected with the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. Thousands who are using it testify to its merits. Pamphlets sent free. Beware of worthless imitations and infringements.

E. HOLMES, No. 101 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen.....Sept. 19....Bremen.....New-York

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp....Oct. 3....New-York.....Liverpool
William Penn.....Oct. 3....New-York.....London
Hibernia.....Oct. 3....New-York.....Glasgow
St. Laurent.....Oct. 3....New-York.....Havre

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France *via* Havre and Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, close at the General Post Office at 6 A. M.

Mails for Europe *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, closes at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for paid letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 2:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....2:30 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....5 P. M.
Norta Mails.....5 A. M. and 4 P.